Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Experience costs money, hence benefit by other men's experience, ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 185 is the greatest investment. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VIII NO. 98 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
24th April	Colaba	6019 Cargo only
1st May	Cardinia	6580
3rd ,,	Friedrichsruhe	8332 Not Calling Marseilles
6th ,,	Adolph Woerman	6257
8th ,,	Magna	8258
10th ,,	Berlin	17324
15th ,,	Morea	9890
22nd ,,	Mandala	8246

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIA.

Date about.	Steamer.	
1st May	Naldera	16230 tons Has limited 1st saloon accomodate

SAILINGS TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Date about.	Steamer.	
20th May	Dilwara	Calling at Colombo
25th ,,	Himalaya	Calls Kobe & Yokohama

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AN PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
22nd April	Lhasa	Karachi direct.
22nd ,,	Karoa	E. & S. Africa
26th ,,	Linga	Karachi coasting
29th ,,	Barjora	Persian Gulf Ports

Terms and Rates of Freights and passag per P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be ar ranged with
MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departure
Kenkon Maru No. 3	S. Kakimi	3506	16th April	24th April
Portland Maru	T. Itani	5865	25th April	3rd May
Shinyo Maru	K. Hamaoki	5831	11th pril	23rd April
Shinzui Maru	J. Yamamoto	2910	20th April	10th May
Meichi Maru	H. Shinohara	3191	1st May	11th May
Heimei Maru	R. Nakanishi	4366	4th May	15th May
Muroran Maru	K. Yamada	5170	8th May	15th May

Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta.

For freight apply to:
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Allies Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.
Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 463,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Kofuku Maru	N. Wakatake.	19th April	30th April	Japan
Saigon Maru	S. Kondo	13th Apl	25th Apl	,,
Ganges Maru	T. Inouye	21st Apl.	2nd May	,,
Burma Maru	T. Takemura	5th May	15th May	,,

For Freight apply to:—
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Fort, Bombay.
Esam Buildings Ballard Road.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.

8TH JUNE, 1920

FARES.

1st Class "A" Rs. 560.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
2nd Class Rs. 380.

A reduction of 10 per cent will be made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.
There is no deck accommodation for servants.
VERY FEW BERTHS ARE NOW AVAILABLE FOR JUNE VOYAGE.
For passages and full particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH".
Telephone No. 114.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Branches: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
Sub-Branches:—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20, Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
London Office—
2 White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E.C.
Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
Subsbribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,58,72,400/-
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 1,50,31,368/12
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 8/- half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND...	£ 1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND.	$23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.
BOMBAY, OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 7,030,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDO.	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON.	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW.
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 8,00,00,000
PADI-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 6,350,000
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Sembas
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Niihama	Yamai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	9	6
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujan	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened a interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,0
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,00
RESERVE FUND	60,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed whic does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favou able terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT OF 1913.)
At Bombay the 11th November, 1919.
REGISTERED OFFICE.
7, MURZBAN ROAD, Fort, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
ISSUED CAPITAL ...	4,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	60,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest lowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 50,000 at any time between 1st January ond 30th June interest will be allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum during that period. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts of Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed a deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods ot rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank accounts at 4 per cent. per anuum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
BILLS purchased and collected and every description of Banking business transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANT BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH:—Mumbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 97,407

DIRECTORS
The Hon. Mr. GUCULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. MAHOMED HAJI BOY. (Messrs. Haibhoy Lalji and Co.)
GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIVANDAS, Esq. (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas).
B. K. GHOSE, Esq.
LALJI GOVINDJI, Esq. (Messrs. Bhimanchai Govindji and Co.)
NARANJI DAYAL, Esq. (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal).
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI, Esq., Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 5½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS and OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.
(Registered in the Transvaal.)
With which are incorporated
The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.
Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,965,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO	£4,500,000
CAPITAL & RESERVE	£4,015,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.
LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 18 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End).
NEW YORK OFFICE:—16, Wall Street.
OVER 420 BRANCHES AND SUB-
BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
ANTWERP OFFICE 55, Place de Meir.
MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.
Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs 1,00,000 subjects to special arrangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
W. MURRAY SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Taj Buildings,
Hornby Road.

JUST READY
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' HAT.
IN THE LATEST SHAPES AN DESIGNS

Jockey Hats	—	at Rs.	15	0 0 each
Georgette Hats	— —	at ,,	15	0 0 ,,
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats		at ,,	20	0 0 ,,
Rameshanta Hats	—	at Rs. 10 & ,,	12	8 0 ,,

AHMED E ESAALI.
MERCER, MILLINER & LADIES' DRESSMAKER.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY
TELEPHONE NO. 479.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LIMITED
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
GRANTS
5% PER ANNUM ON MINIMUM
MONTHLY BALANCES.
Interest allowed on deposits received up to the close of the 6th day of each month.
Weekly withdrawals Allowed. Maximum balance Rs. 10,000 on any single account.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kota Bhru (Kalantan)	Penang
Delhi		Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 51,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 28,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio Tsingan, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. AIZAWA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 88,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
8, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Baghdad, Basrah, Amara, Hillah Mosul, Basrah City.

	£
Authorised Capital ...	2,000,000
Called up ...	800,000
Reserve Fund ...	110,000
Reserved Liability of Shareholders ...	1,200,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T., (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esqr., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
Sir James Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (Martins Bank, Ltd.).
J. H. Batty, Esq.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at four per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDITS GRANTED on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
E. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the sounde[st] Insurance Companies on the East side of [India]."
For all forms of Assurance p[lease apply to]
RAE & Co., P. [Agents.]
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR B[ROS.]
Chief Agents
Bombay Pro[vince]
32, Apollo Street, Fort.

A Resolution

We will send to the best of our ability our Famous Benares articles as follows
(1) Beautiful, Hardwear, Economical and Finest

COSSI SILK SUIT PIECES

Each piece for one complete suit, Rs 12 per piece.
(2) Benares Sarees, in best styles and workmanship, Price, Rs. 35 upwards each
(3) A set of 36 Brass Kitchen Toys suitable for children as their playful and instructive organs. Price, Rs. 5 per set.
(4) A set of Cossi Silk (a) Two handkerchiefs (b) Tw piars Socks (c) Two Soft collars Rs 3 per set.
(5) Brass Gods and Goddesses, such as Rama, Krishna, Durga, Lakhshmi, Monkey-god, etc., Rs. 2 each.
(6) A set of 12 coloured painted wood toys, such as elephant, horse, camel, cow, etc., Rs 5 per set
(7) Tobacco or Surti pills and powder, Price, Rs 10 to 40 per seer.

Gentlemen! This resolution is open to you by—Those offers can be yours. Order this very minute from :—

GOOD LUCK COMPANY,
Benares City.

IF YOU NEED

High Class English and American Furniture suitable for Palaces, Hotels and Messes Large stock of Iron Combination Bedsteads and Perambulators always in stock.

Furniture for Sale & Hire

At Moderate Rates.

ALLABUX SOMJEE DOSSA
Alimbux Building, 29,-33 Chuckla Street

Tels { *graph*—CAMPKITS
phone—2148

IMPORTERS
OF ALL SORTS OF TYPTWRITERS AND ASSESSORIES.

Rebuilt Remington and Oliver Typewriters are offered to the Public at a reduced price to make room for February shipment. A trial solicited.

Mangaldas Dayabhai & Coy.
73, Apollo Street, Fort.
BOMBAY.

PHOTOGRAPHERS:—

Immediate orders invited for goods just arrived.—
Imperial P. O. P. Rs. 14-4. per quire
Solio " " 14-4 "
Kentmere " " 14-4 "
Rodinol 3 oz. " 1-8.
Solio Postcards,
Paget Self Toning Paper Packets & Postcards.
Primus Self Toning Paper " "

S. Mahadeo & Son
Fort, BOMBAY

AIR

Propelled, outboard, modern, portable engine, attachable to ordinary boats.

If you desire Speed, Simplicity and Satisfaction do not fail to inspect this before you buy any.

50, Church Gate Street, Fort
BOMBAY.

Clubwalla & Co.

CONSUMPTION

3RD STAGE.

Writes 22nd March:—

"The Doctors say my lungs are apparently clear of disease. The Divisional Laboratory however on a *third* examination of sputum found slight traces of Tubercle Bacilli."

N. B.—So wonderful is my medicine that it takes even experts three efforts to find a few germs.

BEDRIDDEN FOR 2½ MONTHS after one month's treatment. 29th March:

"I am glad, and thankful to you and our Heavenly Father to say that she is getting on nicely. She moves about a bit and even sits at the piano for an hour or so daily since last week."

FREE INTERVIEWS
REV. G. R. WALTERS,
, T.C.D., M.A., LL.D.,
ORIENT HOTEL.
...ursdays and Saturdays 9-30
...appointment only.

SUCCESS IN LIFE

is often attributable to good health & making the most of opportunities.

A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.

HUXLEYS NER-VIGOR

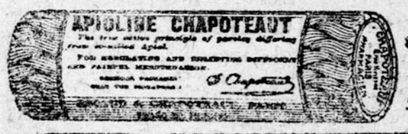
of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus bearing elements which go to repair and build up broken-down cell life and vitality.

Original bottles of 60 doses sold throughout India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon London.

APIOLINE CHAPOTEAUT

LADIES SAFE REMEDY for functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.



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Sold by all Chemists

Dr J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHOEA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY

Checks and arrests FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.
The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.
Prices in England, 1/3 and 3/-

Sole Manufacturers,
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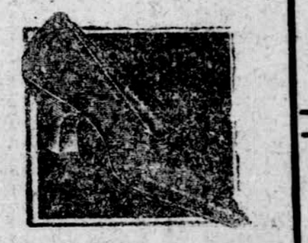

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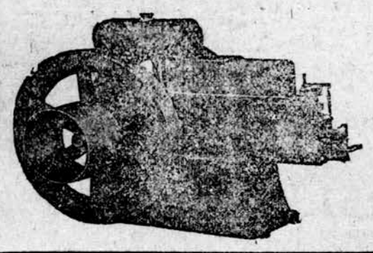

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THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

St. Thomas Cathedral, Church Gate Street.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8 a.m. Ordination Service, by Lord Bishop of Bombay, Agutter in G. 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral), Hymns 410, 136, 157, 312, 353, 355; Children's Service, 5-30 p.m.; Evensong and Sermon, 6-30 p.m.; Canticles—Anthem—Woodward in A. Hymns 433, 131, 438. Collections for Choir Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5.15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7.45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral), 5-15 Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

St. John the Evangelist (Afghan Memorial Church), Colaba.—8 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 10 a.m. Parade Service and Matins; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church (C.M.S.), Girgaum.—English Services—8 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon; Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service at 9-30 a.m.; Gujerati Service at 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura.—10 a.m. Tamil Service (Holy Communion on alternate Sundays). Rev. J. Martyn in charge.

St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8-15 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas' Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—10 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-30 p.m Evening Service.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—8 a.m. Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Oomarkhadi.—6-30 a.m. Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p.m. Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi Service at 9-30 a.m.; Gujerati Service at 2-30 p.m.

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—No services during October.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi. 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion or Matins, alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon, Tamil Service.

St. Andrew's Church, Morland Road.—(Marathi) and (Gujarathi), 7-30 a.m. Matins; 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 10 a.m. Gujarathi Service; 5 p.m. Urdu Evensong and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Marathi Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral, Kalbadevi—7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

The Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Ignatius, Jacob Circle.—Masses; 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m.; Evening Service 6 p.m. (Week days: 6-30 a.m., 7 a.m.).

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6 p.m.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla.—Hours of Mass 5-30, 7 8 and 9 a.m. Evening Service at 6 o'clock.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—5-30 a.m., 6-30 a.m., Mass; 8-30 a.m. High Mass; 6-30 p.m. Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Sunday Services. Masses at 5 a.m., 6-30 a.m., 7-45 a.m. and 9-30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's, Bandra Hill.—9-30 a.m. Mass.

St. Anne's Chapel, Palli Hill, Bandra.—7 a.m. Mass and Benediction of Blessed Sacrament. Week days 6.45 a.m.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m. Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum.—6-30 a.m. and 7-30 a.m. (Children's Mass); 8-30 a.m., 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

St. Joseph's, Colaba.—8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service and Benediction.

St. Joseph's, Umarkhadi.—7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses; 5-30 p.m. Benediction.

Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—6 and 8 a.m. Mass with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

The Church of Immaculate Conception, Mount Poinsur, Borivli.—Mass 8-30 a.m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church, Apollo Street.—9-30 a.m. Morning Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

United Free Church of Scotland, Wandby Road.—6.30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher Rev. R. M. Gray. 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 9-30 a.m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Morning Service, in English, 8 a.m.; Gujarathi Service, 9-30 a.m. Marathi Service 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m. Morning Service; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Weslevan Marathi Mission.—8-15 a.m. Morning Service Byculla: 9-30 a.m. Sunday School Parel; 4-30 p.m. Evening Service, Parel.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Clare Road, Byculla.—8-30 a.m. Sunday School: 9-45 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—9-45 a.m. Sunday School: 11 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

BAPTIST.

Bantist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba.—9 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Home Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road Byculla.—9 a.m. Sunday School: 4-30 p.m Marathi Service.

Bombay Y. M. C. A.—12-15 p.m. Bible Study Class; 9 p.m. Song Service.

ST. PETER'S (ARMENIAN) CHURCH.

St. Peter's Armenian Church.—8 a.m. Matins; 9-30 a.m. Holy Mass.

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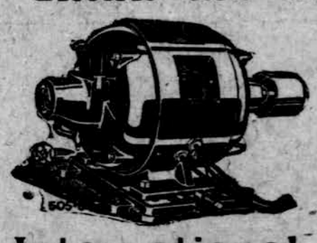

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INDIAN ART JEWELLER Established 1868.
KANJI MALJI
JEWELLER.

The first Pioneer and the Founder of this Business in a fashionable style.
Dealer in all sorts of articles of Gold, Silver and Jewellery.

406-408, Abdool Rehman Street, BOMBAY.
Tele. No. 788.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.

GRAND OPERA SEASON

RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA COMPANY

TO-NIGHT'S OPERA "IL TROVATORE"

24th. IL TROVATORE.
25th.—PEARL FISHERS.
26th.—MADAME BUTTERFLY.
27th.—LA JUIVE.
28th. ROMEO AND JULIET.
29th.—BARBER OF SEVILLE.
30th.—AIDA.
1st May. FAUST.
2nd.—LA TOSCA.
3rd.—CARMEN.
4th.—RIGOLETTO.
5th—LA BOHEME.
6th—MIGNON.
7th—PAGLIACCI AND CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA.
8th—DEMON.

MATINEE TO-DAY AT 5 P.M.
"RIGOLETTO" OVERTURE AT 9-30 EACH NIGHT.

NOTE.

SPECIAL MOTORS.

At the close of all shows during the season. The Phoenix Taxi and Transport Service, Ltd., will place 30 of their newly arrived cars for the first and second service towards Malabar Hill, Byculla and Fort (as far as Colaba Reclamation) and charges will be made on the basis of 12 annas a mile on the estimated distance for which booking will be made during the first and second interval in R.O.H. Garden on receipt of cash.

Patrons will please wait in the Garden till they avail of the second service.

SPECIAL TRAMS.

At the close of all shows during the season.

TWO CARS will be awaiting to take Patrons to Colaba via Bori Bunder from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

ONE CAR to Victoria Gardens via Girgam, Charni Road, Foras Road, Clare Road, Byculla from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

ONE CAR to Prince's and Victoria Docks on the newly constructed 2 miles track from the Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus WHICH IS OPPOSITE TO ROYAL OPERA HOUSE Proceeding on Sandhurst Road, Elphinstone Bridge and crossing Charni Road, Khelwadi, Falkland Road, Null Bazar, Duncan Road, Bhindi Bazar, and Doongri Road.

Night Prices: Stalls Rs. 10 and 7. Dress Circle Rs. 5, Balcony Rs. 3, Gallery Rs. 2, Boxes from Rs. 90 downwards.

Matinee Prices: Stalls Rs. 7 and 5, Dress Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2 Gallery Re. 1, Boxes at prices based upon about Rs. 7 per seat.

BOXES AND SEATS FOR THE ABOVE WHOLE SEASON AT A REDUCTION OF 15 PER CENT.

BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co.
(Balcony Seats can also be booked.)

Booking Agents report that there are several seats available for all the Operas. This is published to contradict a rumour that "all seats are booked."

It is to be noted that there does not exist any seat in the auditorium which gives only a part view of the stage or is of less advantage than the others.

PICTURE PROGRAMME.

SPLENDID NEW PICTURE BILL.

Sun., Mon., Tues Wed., Thurs. & Friday at 6-30

REMEMBER THE SUNDAY EVENING GATHERING

Six reel Photoplay

"The City of Purple Dreams."

by Edwin Baird.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT.

Prices: Re. 1-8; Ans. 8 and 4.
(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY

TO-NIGHT.

PEARL WHITE

IN THE

BLACK SECRET

"A Serial of a Thousand Sensations"
BASED UPON THE THRILLING NOVEL BY

ROBERT W. CHAMBERS.

A PATHE SERIAL DE LUXE IN 15 EPISODES.

also

PATHE GAZETTE

and

A LUKE COMEDY

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Time 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. daily
Saturday & Sunday Matinee 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.

Prices Boxes to seat 4 Rs. 8 Sofa Rs. 2; Balcony Re. 1/8; Resrd Re 1; First Class As. 12; Second Class As. 6 Third Class Ans. 2

Yet Another Super-Film!

The Vitagraph Picture presented this week to their Patrons by Messrs. K. D. and Brothers (Bombay).

"THE VENGEANCE OF DURAND"

A Society Drama in 5 Reels opens a campaign of trail-blazing in the Realm of the Super-story-craze, projects one of the most dynamic ideas ever evolved in Literature, featuring the adorable

ALICE JOYCE

as the star with a dual role!

"Among all the demons of Hell, there is none more fiendish than Jealousy."

Henri Durand personifies a man with a tremendously strong mentality, great love and infinite jealousy. On the death of his bride, who commits suicide out of sheer desperation, this man carries the recollection of his jealousy for years and imparts it to his daughter. The girl is made to employ the arts of coquetry and flirtation of which her own mother had been falsely accused, and doing it deliberately to work the vengeance for the death of her mother. She is asked to wreck, body and soul, the man she loves!

This is the tremendous emotion picturisation of

REX BEACH'S POWERFUL STORY

See it this week at the

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

A Masterpiece of Film Production—starring Alice Joyce in soul-stirring roles—with beautiful background intense dramatic moments, and thrilling, gripping Realism.

A Drama that holds you tense, thrills you, charms you, entertains you!

REMEMBER THIS IS A WEST-END FILM!

And you know what *that* means! No third rate, slipshod Film passing under the fantastic title of a "Photo-play." A genuine, classical standard super-picture by the Vitagraph Company!

A Comedy in the Programme.

Prize Matinee Shows to-day and to-morrow at 3-30 and 5-30 p.m. (S. T.). Rest of the Shows at 7, 8-45, 10-15 p.m. (S. T.),

Please refer to page 10 of to-day's "Bombay Chronicle."

Perils of Thunder Mountain.

In the Ocean's Grip the Rushing Horror.

The two new episodes of this great Vitagraph's snow serial provides entirely novel thrills, which you have never seen in your life on any screen. In these episodes the Hero and the Heroine, face undreamt of dangers both in fire and water. Gold mines and a girl are the propulsive forces that caused the plot to expand into a series of adventures which represent the last word in action and exeitement.

CAVES and COQUETTES
high-class Vitagraph Comedy

TOPICAL BUDGET
Full of latest events in the world of Science, industry, art, society and Sport.

Prize Shows on Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.
Other Shows at 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD, WEST.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

To-day and To-morrow at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.

"The more Excellent Way"
"The more Excellent Way"
"The more Excellent Way"

FEATURING

ANITA STEWART
AND
CHARLES RICHMAN

TWO MEN LOVED HER——One a man of forty——a great operator of the stock exchange——distinguished and able. The othr a weakling——a youth of high birth and winning personality——but a slave to whiskey.

Her heart chooses the boy, but duty and honor intervene and she marries the man of iron will and self control. Then comes the crash and disillusioment——she repents.

How the light of realisation pierces her path——how she saw the weakness of the boy and how her own fickleness is contrasted with the sincerity of her husband makes for a wonderfully dramatic photo-play, blended with a combination of strong qualities that carry an abundance of super-interest and conviction.

ALSO

"PATHE'S GAZETTE"

AND

THE GREAT CLASSIC EVENT

"The Varsity Boat Race,---1920"

FROM START TO FINISH

CAMBRIDGE WINS BY FOUR LENGTHS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.

The Leyland Hodgson Revue Company

IN THE

Latest London Revues

To-day, Saturday, 24th April

"The House That Jerry Built"

To-morrow, Sunday, 25th April Matinee at 5-30 p.m.

"JERRY & Co."

Monday, 26th April 1920
"VAUDEVILLE No. 3"

Tuesday, 27th April 1920
"JERRY AND COMPANY."

Wednesday, 28th April 1920
"THE HOUSE THAT JERRY BUILT."

Thursday, 29th April and Friday 30th and Saturday, 1st May 1920
"PERSINA."

Sunday, May 2nd 1920
"THE HOUSE THAT JERRY BUILT."

Plans at ROSE & Co. up-to 6 p.m. After 4 p.m. plans for TO-NIGHT'S Attraction at the Theatre. SUNDAY'S BOOKING at the Theatre.

Oh! Yes.

WE SAY IT IS NOT.

We are asked to inform the Bombay Cinegoers that

SATEE PARVATI

AND

Daksha Yagna

Is not the production of the PATANKER FRIENDS & Co.

YES, WE SAY IT IS NOT]

And we go a bit further and make this announcement that it's the First Super Production of

THE KOHINOOR FILM COMPANY.

SATEE PARVATI

Teaches you another Moral Lesson

DAKSHA YAGNA

Is a sight to be seen not to be missed

AT THE

Majestic

Where all the best Indian Pictures are shown

Four Shows daily 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30
Prizes Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 Shows.

NEXT WEEK

Another Masterpiece

Draopadi Vastra Harana

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Inlispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Re. 1-14. Liberal Commission to Agents and Booksellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANG DHAR. 56. Medow Street, Fort, Bombay

WANTED.

WANTED—A Secretary Proficient in correspondence by an established Society. Salary Rs. 150 per mensum. Candidates having status to deposit Rs. 3,000 in cash as security which carries interest at 6 per cent. per annum need apply Box No. 23 c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

SALES BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 5 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF 86 BALES FINE STEEPLE ARVI (KHURGAM) COTTON.

Under instructions from the Insurance office concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 24th April 1920, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), at the G. I. P. Railway's Goods Yard at Colaba.

86 bales Fine Steeple Arvi (Khurgam) Cotton as under:—
46 bales Arvi Khurgam cotton.
40 bales quantity of Arvi Khurgam loose cotton.

A deposit 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE TO-MORROW AT 9 A.M. (S. T.).
BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY RICH GARDEN CONSISTING OF FERNS, ADIANIUMS, LICKALA, GARANDIS, PALMS, CISSUPUS, BEGONIAS AND A VERY LARGE SELECTED QUANTITY OF WELL-SELECTED PLANTS, ETC. ETC. THE PROPERTY OF A. STEPHANOS, ESQ., OF MESSRS. RALLI BROS.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY, 25th April 1920 at 9 a.m. (S.T.) in the morning, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Ridge Road, Malabar, opposite the Cliffe, the following:—

A very rich garden consisting of Ferns, Adianiums, Lickala, Garandis palms, Cissupus, Begonias, Kenilia, Sanderium Abylopaenium, Lindeni and a large quantity of well-selected plants, gardens tools, etc.

The property of A. Stephanos Esq., of Messrs Ralli Bros.

Catalogues are printed and the property is on view.

N. B.—We draw the particular attentions of the owners of the bungalows for this garden.

SALE TO-MORROW AT 2-30 P.M.
BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSE-FURNITURE, RICH GLASSWARE, ELECTROPLATE WARE, SILVER WARE, SWEET-TONED BABY'S SEMI-GRAND PIANO BY S. ROSE & CO., Etc., the property of A. Stephanos, Esqr., of Messrs. Ralli Bros.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 25th April, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill opposite the "Cliffe" valuable household furniture, consisting of dining table dining chairs, meatsafe, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, mirrored sideboard, Chesterfield drawing room suite, chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, single and double mirror door almyrahs, cabinet, writing and dressing tables dressing cheval glass, fancy teapoys, sweet toned baby's Semi-grand piano by S. Rose & Co., leather arm chairs lady's chairs, carpet, matting electric plate ware silver ware, ice-chest, very rich glassware and dinner service etc., etc.

The property of A. Stephanos, Esq., of Messrs. Ralli Bros.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

N.B.:— We draw the particular attention of the intending purchasers for the above furniture.

AUCTION SALE OF 88 BAGS OF GROUND NUTS.

Under instructions from Kenneth McI. Kemp, Esq. the Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effect sof Balkrishna Narayen and another, traded as Gadelli Samant and Co., Insolvents. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 27th April, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Godown Nos. C4, C5 of Mr. Toolsidas Khimji, on the Improvement Trust Land, at Chinch Bunder Road:—

88 bags groundnuts.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 25th April 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, household furniture and sundry articles:—

Furniture, such as drawing room suites, mirror door almyrahs, dressing and writing tables, teakwood chairs, fancy teapoys, cupboards, sideboard, etc., etc.

Sewing machine stand, copper water boiler, photo accessories, books, trunks, cooking utensils.

1 case containing 480 tins Spinet Cigarettes. The property of a Military Officer:—

Sofa, deck chair, cane chair, bookstand, cane arm chair, camp bed, soda bottles, wearing apparels, etc.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in H. C. Suit No. 797 of 1909 (Devji Waghji vs. Hirabai):—

Gold bangles, ivory bangles, silver anklets, silver pin, silver vank, etc.

By order of the office concerned:—

H.B. 1, 3 equal 2 cases containing 542 gross Brass Screens damaged ex s. s. Olympia.

By order of Kenneth McI. Kemp, Esq., the Acting Official Asignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Husainsha Abdoolnabi, an Insolvent:—

2 bundles Boer caps.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred victoria and horse.
Second-hand bicycles.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th April, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 CASES JAPANESE COLOURED JEFFERS.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of Dharamraj Gully of the Mulji Jetha Market by order of the office concerned.

10 cases Japanese coloured jefers.

AUCTION SALE OF 760 TINS JANGBARI GHEE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 24th inst. at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction by order of Sha Chotalal Vadilal at his godown near Darupitha at Gothtanki, Dana Bunder and on account and at the risk of Khoja Esmail Khimji Peonjee.

760 tins Jangbari ghee.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 CASES COTTON KASHMIR.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully Mulji Jetha Market by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Seth Dwarkadas Damodar.

10 cases each 30 pieces cotton Kashmir 28 inches 30 yards.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th April, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

88, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO WOOLLEN PIECEGOODS MERCHANTS AND ARMY CONTRACTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF 108 PACKAGES ALL WOOL WHITE AND GREY FLANNEL, GREY ARMY FLANNEL, BLUE SERGE FLANNEL, MILTON FLANNEL, KHAKI MILTON FLANNEL, WHITE CREAM FLANNEL, BLUE SERGE AND CANVAS AND 1162 LOOSE PIECES OF CANVAS.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 3212 of 1919.

The Bank of Baroda Limited ..... Plaintiffs.
v/s.
B. Cawasji and Co., ... Defendants.

Under instructions from the Bank of Baroda Limited and on account and at the risk of the Defendants, Messrs. B. Cawasji and Co., and in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree made in the above suit dated the 12th day of Dec. 1919, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 24th day of April, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by public auction at the Bank's godown at No. 24 Jambul Wadi, Dhobi Talao, Bombay, the following packages of piece goods.

12 B/s. Silver grey flannel 28" about 3553 Yds. all wool.
1 B/s White All wool flannel about 575 Yds.
3 C/s. Grey Army flannel 28" about 3652 Yds.
7 C/s. Grey Army flannel 28" about 8253 Yds.
5 C/s. Grey Army flannel 28" about 5851 Yds.
4 B/s Blue Serge flannel about 1578 Yds.
3 B/s. White flannel about 1838 3/4 Yds.
1 B/s. Milton flannel (No. 3) 14 pieces about 702¼ Yds.
22 Bs. Khaki Milton Serge about 10164? yards.
3 B/s. Grey flannel about 3629¼ yards.
27 B/s. Canvas and 1162 pieces Loose about 36622 yards 37 inches.
4 B/s. Grey woollen flannel 27/28in. about 4909 1/4 yards.
6 B/s. White Cream flannel 27in. about 3581¼ yards.
10 B/s. Blue Serge 56in. about 4518¾ yards.

The goods will be put up for sale in lots suitable to dealers in the respective goods.

Samples of the above goods are on view at the Auction Rooms of the undersigned at the Old Secretariat next to the Post Office Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down and the balance will have to be paid within eight days on delivery.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE on WEDNESDAY, 28th April, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of April, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Paper Currency Office Medows Street, Fort, very valuable household furniture, comprising dining table, chairs, handsom sideboard, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, meatsafe, rich glass, porcelain and plated-ware, marble top tables, tiled and plain top teapoys, tapestry upholstered drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofa, easy chairs, handsome cabinets, rich carpets, pictures, rich table ornaments, bedsteads, almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, roll top writing table, revolving book stands, gown stands, easy chairs and aluminium utensils.

The property of J. Kelly, Esq., of Paper Currency Office and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the date of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th April, 1920.

JIWAJEE SORABJEE & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

Under instructions from the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Government Dockyard, Bombay, Messrs. Jivajee Sorabjee and Co., will sell by public auction on Monday the 10th May 1920, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), in the compound of the Government Dockyard.

His Highness the Sultan of Muscat's Yacht "Nur-el-Nahr" to be sold by public auction at Bombay by the Royal Indian Marine Department will all stores and fittings on board on date of sale.

2. The vessel is single screw, built of steel to Lloyds requirements with 2 holds. Fitted with electric light and condenser. Accommodation for crew in forecastle, Captain and officers on bridge. Large saloon and pantry, 2 single berth cabins. Built 1893 by Courlay Brothers and Company, Dundee. Her dimensions are:—length between perpendiculars 150 feet, breadth moulded 23 feet 2 inches, depth moulded 11 feet 4 inches, draught light 5 feet 11 inches, draught loaded 10 feet 6 inches. Engine 12½ in. by 29 in. by 32 in. 24 in. I. H. P. 450. Boiler one single ended 11 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft. W. P. 150 lbs. Bunker capacity 45 tons. Speed 8 knots average per hour. Gross Tonnage 295.

3. Purchaser must remove the vessel from the Government Dockyard or moorings within 14 days of purchase at his own expense and risk. Pending such removal the vessel will remain in the Dockyard or at moorings at the risk of the purchaser.

4. Dismantling will not be permitted at at the Government Dockyard or at the moorings.

5. Twenty-five per cent. of purchase money to be paid immediately on acceptance of tender, balance within 14 days of purchase and before the vessel is removed from Dockyard or moorings.

Should the balance be not paid and the vessel not removed within the time specified, the deposit of twenty-five per cent is liable to forfeiture for the benefit of the Crown and the vessel will be resold.

6. The Director, R. I. M. does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

7. Application to view the vessel may be made to the Superintendent, R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, and further particulars may be obtained from the Director Royal Indian Marine or Messrs. Jeewajee Sorabjee and Company, Auctioneers, 16 Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay.

By Order,
Director, Royal Indian Marine, Bombay.
JIVAJEE SURABJEE Co.,
Government Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th April, 1920.

OUR IDEAL—
Perfection produces Popularit
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING C.
HAMAM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BUILDINGS—Land and Building FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring Car, Rs. 2,500; seater Runabout Rs. 2,300, FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 707, Telegram "Autoford."

WANTED—MOTOR CARS for Prompt reliable. Cheapest repairs painting remodelling etc. THE SUPPAT MOTOR CO., Tram Terminus, Girgaum. 9691

A DLER, four seater car, newly upholstered painted, overhauled with new hood, in perfect condition new tyres. Price Rs. 5,500. Apply GHASVALA, 2, Dalal Street. 452

DAIMLER LORRY—3 ton used but in good condition, fitted with a new 35 seated Passenger Body. A useful car for a Motor Service, Price Rs. 14,500. May be seen and tried at The BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LD., Apollo Bunder. 160

A brand new five seater touring body FORD MOTOR FOR SALE. Immediate delivery. Do not want pront. Owner going up-country. Write soon to Box No. 433. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 400

MISCELLANEOUS.

DOES ANYTHING TROUBLE YOUR EYE? If so, try once THE PURE LOTUS HONEY, the safest, surest and most high praised remedy for all EYE-DISEASES. Instant Relief. Rs. 3 per phial. SRI WORKS, Beadon Square, CALCUTTA. 409

FACTS.—We wish to present for your consideration some real Facts regardin Typewriters and Accessories. Do not fail write to us when in the market for Type writers. Olivers, Remingtons, Rex, Fox Fox Portable, etc. A trial order will mak you a regular customer. Write to-day fo List, sent free, you lose nothing. STANDARI TYPEWRITING Co., Importers of Typewriters and Accessories, 259/261, Hornby Road opp. Messrs. Cox & Co., Fort.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

COMPETENT PARSI AUDITOR and experienced Accountant F.C.R.A. WANTS SERVICE. Pay Rs. 250. Please apply Box No. 436, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 414

WANTED—Under POLITICALLY MINDED INDIAN Businessman or Mill-owner WITH LIBERAL VIEWS, responsible POST, by capable graduate, well-experienced in accounts, correspondence, management, etc. Expert typist, specialised Indian Economies. Starting salary expected Rs. 200. Please write to Box No. 430, Advt., Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—One Licenced CHAUFFER for a new Taxi Car on Commission, Guarantee required. Please apply M. J. ESSABHAI THAVER, Khoja Moholla. 345

WANTED.—By party having reliable information, who understands tezimandi, trawani and badla business, financial gentlemen for cotton business. Forward weekly opinions every Sunday. Apply Box No. 425, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle 369

WANTED for a large Newspaper Company in Bombay a competent MACHINE-MINDER to take charge of Newspaper printing machines during night. Apply with copies of testimonials stating references and the lowest salary expected to Box No. 500. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—ENGINEER and CARDING and SPINNING MASTER and Secretary for upcountry Cotton Mill. Apply personally between 3 to 5 p.m., to L. K. Jani, Apollo Street Lipton Building Second Floor, Bombay. 381

WANTED AT ONCE—An ACCOUNTANT who can efficiently keep books of account of Hardware and Metal business. Previous experience necessary. Good salary to a competant man. Apply with full particulars stating salary required to Box No. 435, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 403

WANTED—Five competent IRONERS, one POLISHER with thorough knowledge of glazing machine and one SUPERVISOR, capable of taking charge of a large washing department of a first class Steam Laundry. Apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 424 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 368

WANTED—A very competent L.C.E. or CIVIL ENGINEER of English quaiification with at least five years' experience of Bombay practise, to assist a Practising Architect. Pay according to qualification. Apply stating salary required to Box No. 435, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 419

WANTED—COMPOUNDER for Mines Dispensary in Panch Mahals. Commencing salary Rs. 35 with free quarters, firewood and water. Annual increment Rs. 5 per mensem to Rs. 50 and possibility of further promotion if abilities very good. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 429, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 386

WANTED For the Western India Building and Engineering Co. Ltd., Bombay: One GENERAL MANAGER (European), two ASSISTANT MANAGERS, DRAFTSMEN, OVERSEERS, SUB-OVERSEERS and TRACERS for their offices at Bombay, Karachi and Ahmedabad. Those conversent with Engineering in all its branches need only apply, with copies of testimonials, stating previous experience, age, and salary expected to THE AGENTS, 1, Hummum Street, Fort Bombay 306

SITUATIONS VACANT,

WANTED—A smart TYPIST to start on Rs. 50 Good prospects. Only competant persons need apply to Box No. 444, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 436

WANTED—A DRAWING TEACHER from June for Z. B. School, Devlali. Free board, lodging. Good pay. 298

WANTED—A SALEMAN for Hardware, Metals and Sundries. Good Salary and Commission. Apply Box No. 409, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 264

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER for an English Firm. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Post Box No. 232. 335

WANTED—A LEDGER CLERK with good knowledge of Typing. Salary according to qualification. Apply Box No. 409, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 265

WANTED—LADY TYPIST with good knowledge of shorthand. Salary Rs. 100. Apply Box No. 410, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 266

WANTED—A CLERK, having thorough experience in Fire Insurance Busines: Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 437, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 417

WANTED.—Competent DRAFTSMEN, SURVEYORS and TRACERS to work in the office of the Architects in Bombay. Apply stating terms to Box No. 434, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 401

WANTED—OVERSEER for cloth folding department, one having experience of Textile line will be preferred. Pay according to qualifications up to Rs. 100. Apply Bor No. 417, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 309

WANTED.—Experienced UNDERGRADUATES and MATRICULATES. Apply to the SECRETARY—The Anjumane-Islam Madressah, Jetpur (Kathiawad). 388

WANTED—Three experienced accounts CLERKS. Apply with copies of testimonials to THE FRENCH MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., New Queen's Road, Bombay 394

WANTED—For the Ripon Club a competent and efficient MANAGER. Good salary according to qualifications. Parsi preferred. Apply early to the HON. SECRETARY on the Club premises, 123, Esplanade Road. 328

WANTED—SHARE TRANSFER CLERKS and GENERAL CLERKS for a large Joint Stock Company. Only those having previous experience and good handwriting need apply to Box No. 445, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 443

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—GRADUATES and UNDERGRADUATES to take up social work permanantly. Inviting start. Good prospects. Apply to "the GENERAL SECRETARY, SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, Girgaum, Bombay. N.B.—Law students need not apply. 268

WANTED.

WANTED—A commodious and airy FIRST FLOOR FLAT complete, centrally situated, for Central Khilafat Committee Office. Please communicate with:—AHMAD HAJI SIDDICK KHATRI, Hon. Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A SMALL OFFICE, vicinity Fort, particularly High Court. Good terms offered. Sub-lease accepted. Premium if necessary. Apply Box No. 397, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 196

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Capital of Rs. 5,000 for lucretive running business on interest. Please apply Box No. 423, Advt. Dept., "Bomoay Chronicle." 363

WANTED—Two vertical BOILERS, 20 H.P., ready delivery. Apply with particulars to DIVEKAR MANILAL & CO., 53, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombbay. 365

WANTED—FACTORY SITE about 25,000 squares yards in Bombay or within 10 miles 50,000 squares yards Railway and Water proximity on long lease or purchase. Apply Box No. 443, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 434

WANTED—One who could advance Rs. 25,000 to the promoters in the FLOTATION of a big industrial scheme. A part in the Agency will be his gain, in return. Apply Box No. 413, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 288

HIGH CLASS HINDU (strictly vegetarian) seeks ACCOMMODATION. Preferably in a Hindu residence in Fort or Girgaum. Quiet going, moderate rent. Apply Box No. 439, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 420

FOR GENTLEMEN PROCEEDING TO AMERICA—A Hindu student proceeding to America (West Coast) for further studies is anxious to be engaged on board the steamer as a waiter, cabinboy or in any other capacity. He is also prepared to accompany foreign going gentlemen as an experienced typist for correspondence, a companion, general attendant or even as a cook. For particulars apply to N. B. PARULEKAR, 617, Kasba, Poona City 382

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Hudson ("Super Six") 6-cylinder, 7-seater car—1919 model. Delivery 8th May. Price Rs. 8,500. Apply J. L. RIEU I.C.S., Secretariat, Bombay 297

A FEW Brand New five-seater FORD TOURING CARS FOR SALE. Just arrived from Canada. Never used. Immediate delivery. Apply personally to PADAM GODREZ, opposite Charni Road Station. 346

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Remington No. 8 Brief Fine	110
Remington No. 10 Self-Starter like New	275
Oliver No. 9 Brief S/Used two clr	215
Oliver No. 5 Flscap. with Metal cover	175
Empire No. 1 Portable Visible Rs. 75 better	100
Hammond Typewriter with Back spacer	85
L. C. Smith No. 6 Policy, L/Case like new	250
L. C. Smith No. 5 Flscap size	195
Monarch Visible, Brief Size	145
Blick Home Model Gujrati and English	75
Self-folding 7 lbs. Fox Portable with case	199

Please write us for a free Demonstration at your office of our world-famous Fox Standard and the 7 lbs. Self-folding Fox Portable Typewriters.

Sole Agents:
THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
Tele. "Writertype."

FOR SALE,

FOR SALE—A second-hand English BICYCLE in sound working order. With stand. Apply Box No 441, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 426

CHINA CLAY—"Hytra Brand." 20 Tons, Apply GILMAN & CO., Bomoay. 364

FOR SALE—New built BUILDING Kalikbhuvan Cavel Lane, Kalbadevi Road. See personally or apply GANGADAS MOTILAL 160, Kalbadevi, Bombay. 333

FOR SALE—32 B.H.P. Hornsby Crude OIL ENGINE, one new brand SAW MACHINE. KANJI HUNSRAJ MISTRY, 125, Chukla Street. 424

FOR SALE—About 2,000 carts of earth at Nagu Sayajis' Wadi. New Parbhadevi Road. Apply to MOOLJI HARIDAS & CO., Bombay 2. 271

FOR SALE—One Brand New HUPMOBILE with Wire wheels and one New FORD TURING CAR. Apply immediately THE LONDON AEROGRAPH, Kirgaum, Bombay. 438

FOR SALE—COMPOUND CONDENSING STEAM ENGINE of 600 I.H.P., Boilers, Lathes, etc. Write for particulars to THE ASIATIC MACHINERY STORES CO., 265, Hornby Road, Bombay. 336

FOR SALE BUILDING PLOTS at Khursetji Sukhlaji Street FOR SALE, each having a frontage of 48'-0" and admeasuring about 180 yards. Apply to Messrs. SIMON & MOTILAL, Architects, "Times Building". 283

FOR SALE.—ORDINARY and DEFERRED SHARES of the British India Corporation Ltd., Cawnpur. What offers? Apply Box No. 428, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 383

FOR SALE—One big HOUSE, situate at Dubash Wadi, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay. For further particulars apply to Messrs. PANDIA & CO., Solicitors, at their Office, Prince Building. No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 279

FOR SALE—One 100 I.H.P. Horizontal High Pressure STEAM ENGINE by Fairbank Brearly and one PNUEMATIC HAMMER by P. Pilkington both in good working order. Apply THE LONDON AEROGRAPH, Girgaum, Bombay. 437

BONA FIDE SALE, worth visiting on SUNDAY, the 25th instant at 9 a.m. and 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) same day at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill opposite the Cliffe, rich garden and rare artistic specially selected household furniture, etc., of A. Stephanos, Esq., of Messrs. Ralli Bros., to be sold by CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers. 337

FOR SALE—BARGAIN SILENT KNIGHT ENGINE MINERVA CAR, 16-20 Horse Power BOSCH MAGNETO Zenith carburettor, New light, seven seater torpedo body, recently thoroughly overhauled in perfect running condition. Easy driving Economical in Petrol almost new tyres. Reasonable Price. Trial to bona fide buyers. Apply charp to Box No. 440, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 423

FOR SALE—NEW BUNGALOW, fashion house in which four vacant rooms situated 1½ minutes walk from Bandra Station, Built in 1915, about 335 square yards land. Bungalow has three below and three upstairs in all 6 blocks that is 16 partitions. To be sold at increasing offer than 31 thousand rupees. Buyer should see SARJIWANDAS HARKISONDAS, Harmonium Maker at 281-283, Kalbadevi Road, 6 to 7-15 p.m. (S.T.). 399

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

	Rs.
Smith Premier No. 4, 2 Colours	85
Empire No. 1. Visible, Portable, Fine.	100
Remington 7, Rs. 100. 2 Colours	110
Remington 8, Policy Size	115
Adler, Visible, like Empire 1	125
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new	160
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 190, better.	215
Remington 10, Brief, Rs. 215, 11 Brief.	225
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new.	
Underwood No. 3, Policy Size, Colour	200
L. C. Smith & Bros. No. 5, Fine	200
Corona Folding No. 3 with Case, New.	199

Best Typewriter Accessories.
NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute.
Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

TO BE LET.

TO LET—OFFICE ROOMS SHOPS and GODOWNS in the Great Western Buildings in Apollo Street and Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Apply JETHMAL NARANDAS & CO., Rooms Nos. 119-120. 232

TO BE LET—ASHER MANSION 1-2-3 and 4th floor at Forget Street, Govalia Talao. Apply to Messrs. GOCULDAS DAMODER, MULJI JAITHA Markets, Dharmraj guli, Bombay 2. 284

TO LET—On Hornby Road, a decent commodious OFFICE ROOM. Very breezy with latest sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No 442, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 433

TO LET—A BUNGALOW, Elphinstone Hall with four bed-rooms at Mahableshwar, central position for hot season. Apply TULSIDAS MAWJIBHAI, 160, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay. 329

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

A European Commercial firm about to open in Mesopotamia requires the following staff for service in that Country:—1 Accountant, 2 Bookkeepers, 2 Invoice Clerks, 2 Shorthand Typists, 2 Store Clerks. Applications should be addressed S.M.C. care of Chartered Bank of India, Bombay, and should give particulars of experience and salary required. Appointments will be made as from 1st May.

LAND FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Valuable and extensive LAND between Kurla and Andheri. Apply to Messrs. RUSTAMJI and GINWALA 378, Hornby Road, Fort. 16

NOTICE.

THE INDIA INFORMATION BUREAU 1,400 Broadway, New York City, U.S.A., will be glad to furnish any commercial, educational and other information it can about the United States of America.

(A Copy of this Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Companies.)

The Western India Building & Engineering Company Limited.

Authorised Capital Rs. 10,00,000. (With power to increase.)

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913.)

Divided into 20,000 Ordinary Shares of the Nominal value of Rs. 50 each, out of the which 300 shares are agreed to be allotted as fully paid to the Agents as hereinafter mentioned.

FIRST ISSUE OF CAPITAL RS. 5,00,000.

No shares other than the aforesaid 300 shares are agreed to be issued or will be issed except on payment in cash. The rate which the Company may pay as commission for subscribing or agreeing to subscribe or procuring or agreeing to procure subscription for any shares is fixed at a rate not exceeding five per cent.

Payments.—(1) Rs. 5 per share on Application, (2) Rs. 5 per Share on Allotment and (3) The remaining Rs. 40 in Calls not exceeding Rs. 10 per Share at intervals of not less than 3 months each.

DIRECTORS.

George H. B. Radcliffe, Esq., B.Sc., C.E.M.E., BAR-AT-LAW. Partner Messrs Radcliffe & Co, Agent & Ex-Officio Director: The Western India Rope Co., Ltd., No. 1, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Moreshwar W. Pradhan, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Partner, Messrs. Radcliffe & Co., Director: The Western India Rope Co., Ltd., No. 1, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

G. G. Fletcher, Esq., Partner, Messrs. Symington Cox & Co., Ltd., Importers, Exporters & Engineers, 10, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

W S. Rogers, Esq., Sole Proprietor of Messrs. Walter Rogers & Co., Engineers & Contractors, No. 1, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Hormusji Dorabji Gazdar, Esq., Marble & Flooring Tile Merchant, Contractor & Landowner, Andheri, near Bombay.

Dinkerrao M. Mehd. Esq., Constructional and General Contractor, Medalist for Reinforced Concrete Works, Baroda Exhibition, 1917, 1, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, Ex-Officio.

BANKERS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD., Esplanade Road, Bombay.
THE EASTERN BANK, LTD., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BROKERS.

R. P. SHROFF & SONS, 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & Co., 1, Hummum Stret, Fort, Bombay.

AUDITORS.

MESSRS. CHANDABHOY AND JASSOOBHOY & Co., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CONSULTING ARCHITECTS.

MESSRS. SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY & Co., F.R.I., B.A., M.S.A., &c.
Architects, Engineers and Surveyors, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.
MESSRS MEHD AMIN & Co.

REGISTERED OFFICE.
No. 1, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Prospectus.

Thewar has not only brought financial prosperity to India, but it has alsos hown the Indian Nation, as well as the other Nations of the world, the value of the immense raw products of the Country. The immediate results of these facts will necessarily lead to extensive building operations, not only on private account but also on account of public industrial enterprises. The great need for Building and constructional Companies is emphasised in an Editorial in the **"Times of India"** Newspaper of February 4th, 1920, of which the following extract is taken:—

DEVELOPMENT COMPANIES.

"We have recently completed the publication of a description of the principle schemes for the development of Bombay, which will provide space for the housing of the increased population and the better housing of the existing population. Those schemes embrace an area of nearly three thousand acres and will provide building places for at least half a million people. With the slightly higher density of population which ought to be possible these schemes will provide for nearly a million people. We have dealt so long with acres that few of us realise what these thousands of acres, and hundreds of thousands of people mean. Well, they mean one thing pretty plainly, and it is that unless energy and enterprise are organised in order to utilise these opportunities, we shall have land and plenty of land, but, no means of building rapidly thereon. In all matters relating to building Bombay is still in the dark ages.

"There is room in the Presidency for a dozen companies, each capable of conducting works costing up to a million sterling. **There is room for half a dozen companies in Bombay city; there is work for another half a dozen companies in the mofussil.** These companies need to be organised on the most modern lines, with complete staffs of architects and engineers, so that they can take up abig area or a big work and carry it through from the commencement to finish. They need to be both construction and development companies, closely associated with the Bank and finance houses. They will not confine their energies to taking up a plot of land here and there, when Government, or the Improvement Trust, or the Municipality has prepared everything for the foundations; they will go into Salsette or across the harbour buy large blocks of open country, and develop it from the field to the suburb. They will take great engineering works right off the shoulders of the Public Works Department and the responsibility for finance right off the rigid coffers of Government. It was a great misfortune for this city that the proposal to organise a big building company a few years ago fell to the ground. **Now that money is plentiful and enterprise abounds, we appeal to your capitalists to take this matter in hand and to organise big companies, under energetic directors, to be ready to utilise these sites and the other opportunities offering as they mature. Otherwise we shall never overtake the arrears in houses and all other public works: the methods of Noah are as antediluvian as the other enterprises of that parriarch."**

In this direction the general need of the public may be said to lie in facilities for constructional work of good quality, of good materials, of proper design, and at reasonable rates. These results cannot be ottained under the existing methods of employing petty contractors, who have little or no training in building operations, who have as their intimate satellites, middlemen to provide structural materials of doubtful quality, and who cannot be depended upon to complete their work within a reasonable period. From every point of view, the employment of petty contractors by the public is unprofitable; they produce unsatisfactory work, they with the help of the middlemen's profits, put up a big bill for inferior materials and fixtures, they produce buildings badly designed and last, but not least, the owner is put to immense losses by delays caused by slow work before he is able to occupy and utilize the premises.

The Western India Buliding and Engineering Co., Ltd., has been formed the enable to public to avoid all the above disabilities, thereby offering attractions which must appeal to every investor.

The Company in will addition undertake Electrical, Sanitary, and Mechanical Engineering orders; and will also engage as general suppliers of building materials, mechanical, electrical and engineering appliances and fixtures.

Messrs. Mehd. Amin & Co., who will be the Agents of the Company, have had extensive experience in building and constructional work and their experience will be placed at the disposal of the Company. Further, a Directorate has been formed of gentlemen some of whom have had considerable experience in this line.

Messrs. Mehd. Amin & Co. are in a position through their influence to obtain contracts in Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bombay and other parts and it is anticipated that their services will lead to substantial profits to the Company.

The financial position of the Company will be such as to enable them not only to undertake large works but will also enable them to provide as owners (not middle men) all constructional materials and fittings which will be required for the completion of cotratts. By this method the extensive profits of the middlemen will be eliminated and all the advantages derived from that fact will pass to the Company.

The total benefit therefore that will accrue to the Company will be that capital, labour, and all building materials will be under one control and that control will be in the hands of efficient and trained Agents.

The Company has been fortunate enough to obtain the services of Messrs. Shapoorjee N. Chandabhoy & Co. the eminent Architects of Bombay, who have consented to act as consulting architects of the Company.

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION.

The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 4,000 shares.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.

The preliminary expenses of the Company are estimated at a sum not exceeding Rupees 10,000, exclusive of brokerage payable on shares as stated above.

AGREEMENT.

The Company will enter into the following agreements:—

1. An Agreement with Messrs. D. M. Mehd. and Hiralal Purshotamdas Amin constituting the firm of Messrs Mehd. Amin & Co., appointing the said firm its successors or assignees the Agents of the Company for at erm of 40 years with the following remuneration that it to say:—

(*a*) A monthly allowance of such sum not less than Rs. 1,250 and not exceeding Rs. 2,500 as may be determined by the Board of Directors from time to time.

(*b*) A commission of 15 per cent. on the net profits of the Company.

2. An agreement between the Company and the said Agents alot to them 300 fully paid shares of the value of Rs. 15,000 in consideration of their having promoted the Company.

Drafts of the above Agreements have been prepared and initialled for the purposes of identification by Mr. H. S. Dikshit, Solicitors, and the same can be inspected at the office of the Company on any week days (excepting Holidays) during office hours.

INTEREST OF DIRECTORS IN THE COMPANY.

(1) Mr. D. M. Mehd. who is one of the Directors of the Company is also a member of the Agents Firm. No other Director has any interest.

QUALIFICATION SHARES.

The qualification of a Director is the holding of shares of the nominal value of Rs. 5,000.

The Articles of Association contain the following provisions about the remuneration of the Directors.

The remuneration of a Director for his sevices shall be such amount as may be fixed by the Directors, not exceeding Rupees One Hundred for each meeting attended by him, and such additional remuneration as may be fixed by the Directors, may be paid to any one or more if their number for services rendered by him or them in signing the share certificates in respect of the Company's original capital or any further or new issue thereof or any debentures issued by the Company and the Directors shall be paid such further remuneration (if any) as the Company in General Meeting shall from time to time determine and such remuneration and further remuneration shall be divided among the Directors in such proportion and manner as the Directors may from time to time determine, and in default of such determination within the year equally.

If any Director shall be called upon to go or reside out of his usual place of residence on the Companys, business, or otherwise perform extra services (which expression shall include work done by a Director as a membr of any Committee formed by the Directors), the Board may arrange with such director for such special remuneration for such services, either by fixed sum or by percentage of profits or otherwise as may be determined by the Board, and such remuneration may be either in addition to or in substitution for his remuneration above provided and the Directors shall be entitled to be repaid any travelling or other expenses incurred in connection with the business of the Company.

Application for shares should be made upon the form accompanying the Prospectus and sent to the Company's Bankers or to the Firm of Messrs. Mehd. Amin & Co., Agents, at No. 1, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, together with the remittance of the amount of the deposit at the rate of Rs. 5 per share. If no alltment is made, the deposit will be returned in full and when the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for the balance of the deposit will be used towards payment of the allotment money. The prospectus and forms of application can be obtained at the registered office of the Company.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC MEETING of the Citizens of Bombay called by the Sheriff "in order to decide what steps shall be taken to welcome HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the Prince of Wales to Bombay in a manner worthy of the City and to raise a Public Subscription for the purpose" will be held in the TOWN HALL on SATURDAY afternoon, the 24th April, 1920, at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

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NOTICE.

THE BRITISH INDIA BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED.

IN continuation of our previous Notice, the Public are hereby informed that the Bank was registered to-day, and will very shortly begin to transact business at the Temporary premises in Sirdars' Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

Mr. J. Pagan Dalzell, the General Manager of the Bank and at present Manager of Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd., Madras, will take up his duties in Bombay with effect from 3rd May, 1920.

Messrs. RADCLIFFE & Co.

No. 1, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated April 23rd, 1920. 439

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the WESTERN INDIA CHEMICAL WORKS, LIMITED will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 7th May 1920 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Statutory report and audited statement of Receipts and payments made up to the 10th April 1920.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th April to the 14th May 1920 both days inclusive.

Dated this 16th day of April, 1920.

By order of the Board,

LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & Co.,

435 Agents.

NOTICE.

THE SIDDELEY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share-holders, held on Thursday, the 22nd April, 1920, a Dividend at the rate of Rs. 9 per share of Rs. 100 each (free from Income Tax) for the year ended 31st December, 1919, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Arthur Road, Tardeo, on and after Saturday, the 1st May, 1920, between 11 a.m., and 3 p.m., (S.T.), to shareholders, whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 15th April, 1920, on production of their Share Certificates.

For the Siddeley Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited.

BHAPPU BROS.,

Agents and Managers.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1920.

393

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in India.)

HEAD OFFICE.

Great Western Building, 3, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Managing Agents.—LALJI NARANJI & CO

FIRE MARINE

CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS THROUGH FIRE

also other new Departments under consideration.

NOTICE.

CERTIFICATES for the Preference Shares in this Company are now ready and will be delivered upon the surrender of application, allotment receipts, the letter of allotment, Split Tickets and/or Temporary Transfer Receipts duly discharged.

Certificates for Ordinary Shares should be ready soon after May 1st. Notice will be given to the holders, however, in due course.

J. A. KIMBER,

General Manager.

415

WANTED QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

1. To be unloaded and stacked at Cotton Depot Plot 18A.
2. Weighing Coal at Cotton Depot.
3. To be carted from stock or wagons and stacked at New Tank Bunder.
4. To be weighed and arranged into boats alongside the Bunder.
5. To be bunkered into steamers including boat hire.
6. To be bunkered in stream in Dock inclusive of boat hire.

"Quantity from 5 to 10,000 tons monthly.

Please address replies to:—

Messrs. J. R. AGARWALLA,

Colliery Proprietors,

7A, Fort Street, Oppo. G. P. Office,

114 Bombay.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

SALE OF A VALUABLE PROPERTY AT APOLLO BUNDER MEREWETHER ROAD FACING THE SEA AND KNOWN AS "THE ANCHORAGE."

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned till the 25th April, 1920, for the purchase of the above valuable property; particulars are as under:—1295 square yards of Port Trust Leasehold land. Leace for 99 years commencing from 1901. Ground r Rs. 84 monthly. Rent realised Rs. 1 monthly.

The Building consists of three stories a terrace room and ground floor admirably suited for the staff of an office, bank or boarding house. Vacant possession could be had.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

For further particulars apply to:

MULLA & MULLA,

Attorneys for the Vendors.

Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road,

Fort, Bombay. 300

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

REPAYMENT OF THE 20 LAKHS PLAGUE LOAN ON THE DUE DATE VIZ. 1ST MAY, 1920.

DEBENTURE HOLDERS of the above loan are hereby informed that their debentures will be redeemed on presentation at the Bank of Bombay upto 30th June, 1920. Debentures not so presented, will after that date be repaid by the Chief Accountant at his office, on surrendering the debentures duly discharged.

H. B. CLAYTON,

Ag. Municipal Commissioner,

For the City of Bombay.

Municipal Office,

Bombay, 23rd April, 1920. 442

TOWN PLANNING SCHEME.

POONA NO. 1. (BHAMBURDA.)

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN take notice that whereas the Governor in Council under the provisions of the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1915, has been pleased to appoint Mr. Arthur Edward Mirams, F.S.I., F.R.S.A., F.R.S.I., the undersigned as Arbitrator in connection with the above Scheme, he hereby gives notice that a meeting of all the owners of property comprised within the abovenamed Scheme will be held at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Bhamburda, on Friday the 30thof April 1920 at 12 noon. At this meeting the Local Authority will introduce the proposals under the Scheme. The Arbitrator will indicate certain important amendments to the Scheme which he proposes to make and hear any objections which the owners concerned have to offer to such amendments.

A. E. MIRAMS,

Arbitrator.

Poona, 21st April, 1920. 431

TO COTTON MILLOWNERS.

EUROPEAN FIRM is open to accept Sole or Sub-Agency for Calcutta for all varieties of cotton goods. Forward full particulars of terms, samples and prices to BRUCE BURROWS & CO., 8/2, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

t 313

THE INDIAN LUMBER AND SAW MILL COMPANY.

Keay Road, Parel P. O., Bombay.

Telephone No. 4111, Telegram, "Grandis"

ENQUIRIES for all kinds of timber and sawing solicited. Log, Timber, Dimension and circular Band-sawing under European supervision a speciality.

Saw timber of various kinds supplied to order.

Special offer in batten and bailing ribs, and other parts required by Mills.

For full particulars apply to above address.

346a

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of quantities of hardware, tools, metals railway materials and mechanical and miscellaneous stores, which are still available for disposal from the stocks of the Board of Industries and Munitions in Bombay.

Detailed lists can be had from the Controller (Sales), New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay, to whom offers for purchase should be made.

P. J. GAHAN,

Controller (Sales),

Board of Industries and Munitions.

New Customs House,

Ballard Road,

Bombay, 8th March, 1920. 9305

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS

(By direction of the Disposal Board.)

In addition to the

SURPLUS GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

which is for disposal by the Indian Munitions Board there is

IN THE UNITED KINGDOM,

A large stock, which is

AVAILABLE FOR EXPORT.

Non-Ferrous Metals.
Plant and Machinery.
Factory Stores.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Machine Tools.
Railway Material.
Electrical Instruments and Machinery
Contractors' Stores.
Chemicals.
Motor Vehicles.
Aircraft.
Agricultural Machinery.
Furniture.
Boots and Leather Equipment.
Yachts.
Motor Boats, etc., etc.

Enquiries should be addressed by letter or cable:

To:—REPRESENTATIVE OF THE MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS,

(Export Branch, Disposals Board),

C/o Indian Munitions Board, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—SURPLEX, Bombay.

Buyers proceeding to the United Kingdom should apply to THE SECRETARY, D. B., S. Ministry of Munitions, Whitehall Place, London.

Cable Address:—Dis-export, Munorgize, London, ENGLAND 9769

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

AN ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 2566 in respect of 10 shares of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of Bhawram Makanjee has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the registered offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,

429 Agents.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

AN ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 5928 in respect of 2 shares of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED in the name of Mr. C. P. Ananthanarayana Ayyar has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the registered Offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co

430 Agents.

THE GAEKWAR INDUSTRIALS, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

ALLOTMENT LETTERS of the above Company are posted to all the shareholders and those who have not yet received them should write to the Agents at the registered office immediately.

Those Shareholders who have not yet sent the allotment money are requested to send them within the time specified in the allotment letters at the Company's office at Baroda or to the Company's Bankers, the Bank of Baroda Ltd. Baroda or its branches at Bombay, Ahmedabad, Surat, Mehsana and Navsari.

TRICUMDAS GORDHANDAS KHATTAU & Co.,

Agents,

The Gaekwar Industrials Ltd.

Race Course Road,

P. O. Baroda Camp. 427

NOTICE.

WANTED—A HINDU MANAGER well versed in English correspondence and accounts to work full time under the Secretaries of the Committee's Burning and Burial Grounds at Sonapur and at Walkeshwar. Salary Rs. 100 or more according to qualifications. Apply before 21st May, 1920, in own handwriting to the

HONORARY JOINT SECRETARIES,

1H, Kiln Lane, Lamington Road,

Bombay, No. 7.

15th April, 1920. 303

THE SASSOON SPG. & WVG. CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on FRIDAY the 30th April, 1920, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1919.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director and to re-elect him.
4. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 28th April 1920, to FRIDAY, the 7th May 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

FRAMROZ RUSTOMJEE MISTREE,

Secretary.

No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort.

Bombay, 21st April 1920. 428

WANTED

WANTED—2 ASSISTANT ENGINEERS (1 temporary and 1 permanent) on Rs. 350-25-450-30-600 plus Rs. 50 C.A. 1 FOREMAN FITTER to supervise meter repairs on Rs. 300-30-450 with free quarters or a house rent allowance of Rs. 50 and 3 Inspectors on Rs. 110-5-140-10-200 plus Rs. 30 C. A.

The Assistant Engineers should have passed the examination of the Institute of Civil Engineers and be a Corporate member of that body; or hold a University degree of B.Sc. L.C.E., or B.E. He must have been regularly trained as a Civil Engineer and have had at least five years experience in the working of a large Water Works undertaking. Inspectors should possess one of the following certificates:—

(a) A certificate that he has passed the L.C.E. or B.E. Examination of the Bombay University or the E.E. Examination of the Calcutta University or
(b) A certificate from the Principal of the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, Thompson College, Roorkie, Poona College of Science, or Madras College of Engineering that he has served a full apprenticeship there and has passed the final examination qualifying him for employment in the P. W. D. as a Foreman Mechanics and Upper Subordinate or
(c) A certificate that he has been trained in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute or
(d) A certificate from the Chief Engineer P. W. D. given within 5 years from the time of his applying for the appointment that he has been examined and found to possess the knowledge required to be an Upper Subordinate of the P. W. D.

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY INFORMED that accounts of the THIRD SESSION of the KHILAFAT CONFERENCE will be CLOSED on 30th of this month. The donor are requested to kindly pay off their donations before expiry of this period.

Firms concerned are also requested to submit their bills before that date.

AHMAD HAJI SIDDICK KHATRI,

Hon. Secretary,

Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KRISHNA VARMA and MANIK GOVIND PATEL, both of Malad Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Khoti tenure situate at Malad on the East of Malad Railway Station, in the District of Thana, Pot Tookdi, Bandra, bearing Nos. 56 and 67 of the Town Planning Scheme No. 1, and containing by admeasurement 3,100 square yards or thereabouts excluding the land already acquired under the Town Planning Act, and are bounded on or towards the East by Plot Nos. 61 and 62 of the abovementioned Scheme No. I and belonging to the Vendors herein, on or towards the West by the property of Muktawalla, on or towards the North by Plot Nos. 63, 64 and 65 of the abovementioned Scheme No. I and belonging to the Vendors herein, and on or towards the South by public road.

Dated this 23rd day of April, 1920.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.

Purchaser's Attorneys.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client, Mr. HAJI TARMAHOMED ABBA SHERIFF, has contracted to purchase from Messrs. MAHOMEDALLY MULLA KADERJI and ISMAILJI EBRAHIMJI, the property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof, by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, and also to the undersigned in their office at 35 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without reference to such claim or claims (if any) and the same will then be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or freehold land of the quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the Western side of Homji Street, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 318 square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 362-362 New No. 5368, Old Survey No. c/558, 967 and 968 and New Survey No. 2207, and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 1538 Street Nos. 71-73, and bounded on or towards the North partly by the property of Merwanji Nowroji Mehta and partly by the property of Dadabhai Bhicaji Mody, on or towards the East by Homji Street, on or towards the South partly by the property of Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia and partly by the property of Punamchand Pavalal, and on or towards the West by Parsi Rozar Street.

Dated this 23rd day of April, 1920.

SABNIS & GOREGAOKER,

Purchaser's Attorneys.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients have contracted to take an assigment from RUNCHHORDDASS HANSRAJ and AMIDAS HANSRAJ of the leasehold property hereunder described. All persons who may have any right, title, interest, claim or demand in to upon or out of the said property of any kind or nature whatsoever either by way of inheritance, bequest, mortgage, charge, sale, gift, lease, lien, whatsoever, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the Purchase will be completed without regard to any such right, title interest claim or demand, if any, and the same shall be deemed to have been waived and to be null and void and of no effect.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax vacant land or ground situate, lying and being at Churni Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 481 square yards or there abouts and now actually admeasuring 510 square yards and being a portion of the land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 687, 37, 99 and 91, New Nos. 3148, 235 783 and 795, Old Survey Nos. 567, 2567, 576, 566 and 566 and New Survey Nos. 7867, 7910 and 7867 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Balkrishna Harischandra and others, on or towards the West by the said Churni Road, on or towards the South by the property of Gulabdas Bhagvandas Javeri and Maganlal Bhagvandas Javeri and on or towards the North by the property of Kanji Gokuldas being a portion of the common passage and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes with other property under D Ward No. 1210 (2) and Street No. 1A and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Lessee.

Dated this 20th day of April, 1920.

DURASH & CO.,

Purchaser's Attorneys.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of a very large piece of vacant land situated at Ghatkoper and belonging to a client of ours.

The land is highly suitable as a site for building, bungalows or factories or a mill. It is situated on Chembur Road and is about 10 minutes' walk from the railway station and offers will be received for the purchase of portions thereof even. Conditions of Sale will be furnished on application to the undersigned and the plan and the title deeds may be inspected at the office of the undersigned during office hours on any days excepting Sundays and holidays.

All tenders should be sent in sealed covers and a deposit will have to be made along with the tender at the rate of 10 per cent. on the price of the total area offered to be purchased The owner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

Tenders will be received upto the 30th day of April, 1920, at 4 p.m. in the office of the undersigned at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, and the result will be made known to the tenderers within a week from that date The deposit of the person whose tender is accepted will be retained as earnest money while the deposit of those whose tenders are not accepted will be returned without interest.

Dated this 9th day of April, 1920.

MULLA & MULLA,

301 Attorneys for the Owner.

NOTICE.

Re: ESTATE OF JOHN ROBERT INSELL, ... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866 that all persons having any claim against the late JOHN ROBERT INSELL, late an assistant Signal and Interlocking Engineer of the G.I.P. Railway Company, Bombay, of 38 Lambeth Avenue Malvern, Melbourne in the County of Victoria in Australia deceased, who died at 38, Lambeth Avenue Melbourne aforesaid on the 9th day of May, 1919 and Letters of Administration (with the Will annexed) of whose estate were granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the 25th day of March 1920, to Isaac Westley Stokes one of the duly constituted attorneys of Walton Hemming Lilley the executor named in the Will of the said deceased are requested to send in their claims within one month from this date to Messrs. Little & Co. Solicitors for the abovenamed Administrator at their office in the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, after which date the Administrator will proceed to administer the asset having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are hereby required forthwith to pay the amounts owing by them or to deliver up the said securities or property as the case may be to the said Messrs. Little & Co., the Attorneys of the abovenamed Administrator.

Dated this 19th day of April, 1920.

LITTLE & Co.,

Attorneys for Isaac Westley Stokes the Administrator in Bombay of the estate and effects of John Robert Insell, deceased.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ISIDORE FULGENCIO D'SOUZA, Bombay, Christian Inhabitant has contracte to sell the undermentioned property to our client together with his right title and interest in the adjoining plot known as plot No. 12 belonging, to the Improvement Trust.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge trust, maintainance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 11 Hummum Street Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Chowpati Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing the admeasurement 1937 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 85 New No. 11314 and A/11314 Old Survey No. 3 C and D and new survey No. 2/7302 and A/7302 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, on or towards the West by Government land, on or towards the North by the said Chowpatty Road and on or towards the South by a public road and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2576 (1) and 2576 (9) and Street Nos. 89-89 and 89A and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the vendors and his tenants.

AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,

Purchasers Attorneys

Dated this 21st of April 1920. 378

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BABUBHAI MANGALDAS KHATA, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, unemployed ..... Deceased.

Bai LILAVATI, widow of Babubhai Mangaldas Khata, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOSEPH JOHN HEATON, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 25th day of March, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,

Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 25th day of March, 1920.

Messrs. AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS, Petitioners' Attorneys. 418

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BOMANJI SORABJI NAVROJI COOPAH has contracted to sell to our client the property described in the schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim, right, title, or interest into or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, lease, trust, gift, inheritance, share, partition, maintenance, possession, lien, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall then be considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Bombay Port Trust leasehold land or ground situate, lying and being at Apollo Bunder, within the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 512 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560 together with the messuage tenements structures buildings dwelling house, etc., standing thereon known as Phiroze Building and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 891 (6) and Street No. 9 (B) and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the Apollo Bunder Road, on or towards the South by the Stevens Road on or towards the East partly by the Stevens Road and partly by Apollo Bunder Road on or towards the West by the property of the Trustees and are now in the occupation of the various tenants.

Dated this 23 day of April 1920.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,

Purchaser's Attorneys.

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SALES BY AUCTION

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS,

23, Churchgate Street.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF BOTTLES, SUGAR, GRAIN, COUNTRY TOBACCO, MISCELLANEOUS STORE IN VARIOUS LOTS.

ON THURSDAY, 29TH APRIL, 1920, AT 9 A.M. (S. T.).

Under instructions from the Asst. Director of Supply and Transport (Embarkation) Bombay, the BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction at Alexandra Dock A and B Warehouse the following Government goods, curry powder, bottles, sugar, cooking oil, dirty ghee, condiment powder mixed grain, Country tobacco, tubs, drums, hoops iron and miscellaneous stores in various lots.

Also,

SALE ON 30TH APRIL, 1920, AT 9.30 A.M. (S. T.) AT MAZAGON DEPOT.

The BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Depot the following goods: Bran Baling wire large stock by the order of Assistant Director Supply and Transport (Embk) Bombay.

CONDITION OF SALE.

A deposit of 50 per cent must be paid at the time of sale. Goods must be removed within 10 (ten) days after the sale otherwise the amount paid and goods will be forfeited.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE GLASSWARE ETC.

The BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction at their Room No. 23, Churchgate Street, including:—

Cabinet
Almyrah
Drawing room suite
Tanpoy
Cycle
Phonograph etc.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th April, 1920.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 25TH APRIL 1920 AT THE GROUND FLOOR OF HOUSE NO. 13, CLUB ROAD BYCULLA.

Auction Sale of teak and black wood specially made order by known makers highly polished Persian carpets, rich glass and crockeryware, etc., etc.

1 Overland Motor Car 20 to 30 H.P. in running order.

1 Best American Motor Car 20 H.P. in running order.

On Sunday, the 25th April 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above place Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction teak and blackwood highly polished drawing dining and bed room furniture, including dining table and arm chairs, meat safes satin lined complete drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, glass door almyrah, marble top dressing table, dressing chest of drawers, specially made master-bed table, very substantial mahagannied double bedstead of the latest design verandah bench, glass door book cases chest tearoy, brass flower pots, marble top round table, tearoys, arm and armless chairs, writing table, satin lined cushioned low and easy chairs, Electric revolving table fan Persian carpet, big Agra dhurry carpet, silk door curtains, rich glass plated and crockery ware and etc.

AT 4 P.M. (S. T.)

1 Overland Motor Car 20 to 30 H.P. 5-seater, 4-cylinder, in running order with accessories.

1 Best American Motor Car 20 H.P. in running order with accessories.

Property of a gentleman and others.

Catalogues will be printed and goods on view

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Gold Ornaments, Pearls, Diamonds and Jewellery.

On MONDAY, the 26th April 1920 at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, by order of Mr. Hirai Bechar Kothare, pleader and on account and at the risk of Thakorelal Chunilal Solanki, pleader.

Pearls Garnet Solin Moti Pearl Dhanni Pearl Kathia pins, Mukhali pins, pin rings, necklaces set with pearls, necklaces Diamonds etc. ruby studs, pearls bangles 8 Diamonds diamond pins rings gold mukhlis, gold bits of gold etc. 1 lot of silverware.

Goods on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th April, 1920.

INSURANCE.

LIFE ASSURANCE

Have you seen the latest Prospectuses issued by the H.M.L.A.?

MAXIMUM ASSURANCE AT MINIMUM OF COST

It will repay you to send for a copy.

Funds and assets over Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,00
Trustees of the Reserved Fund—Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee)
According to Govt. Blue Book—The Oldest Hindu Life office in India.

HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED
Estd. 1897.

Head Office 49, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA
Chief Agents: D. SEN & Co., 1, Chowringhee CALCUTTA

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Kt.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Sooijee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Polices extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Polices a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars, apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE

LAST WEEK IN BOMBAY

Showing this Week

The Evolution of Harvesting.

Do not fail to see this film showing modern harvesting methods for use in India.

A Boon to Saw Mills AND Furniture Makers.

CASEIN GLUE.

Suitable for joining wood.

Our Casein Glue possesses high strength, and can be used cold in the form supplied.

For trial samples and particulars write to—

The Western India Chemical Works, Ltd.

Furgusson Road, PAREL,

or to

Messrs. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & Co.

Managing Agents:

65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Wanted Sole Agents for:—Casein Glue, Distemper, and White Paint.

THERE IS NOTHING TO EQUAL SPRATT'S Puppilac FOR WEANING & REARING PUPPIES and restoring the dam to health and vigour. Kittens thrive on it. Full-cream, pure, wholesome, nutritive. Obtainable at Druggists throughout India. Refer in difficulty to resident Agents:—E. S. BEST, P.O. Box 274, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 22nd April 1920.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 1 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barrometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans.	29.766 Inches.
Temperature of Air	85.5 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.8 "
Dew Point	74.9 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.714 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10).	0.6 "
Maximum temparature of Air	91.1 "
Minimum do. do.	79.4 "
Central Directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	SW,WNW,NW.
Movement of Wind	111 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the week ending. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		LOW WATER Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time		Depth on Still.	
	Apl.	h.	m.	ft.	in	Apl.	h.	m.	ft.	in
Fri	23	m 1	62	27	4	23	m 7	57	14	10
Sat.	24	m 2	48a	28	7	24	m 8	50a	13	8
Sun	25	m 3	43a	27	7		10	4a	19	4
Mon.	26	m 4	59a	26	9	25	m 9	50	17	5
		m 5	6	24	8	26	m 11	42a	19	6
Tues.	27	m 6	4a	26	2		m 11	19	18	7
Wed.	28	m 6	31	24	7	27	m 1	6	19	0
		m 7	22a	26	0		0	54a	19	1
Thu.	29	m 8	4	25	2	28	m 2	5	18	2
		m 8	3m	26	2		2	3a	19	1
		m 9	12	26	1	29	m 2	53	17	5
		9	18a	26	5		3	9a	18	11

April 23 (Friday)	Sunrise	6h.16m	Sunset. 6h. 58m.
" 24 (Saturday)	"	6h.16m.	" 6h. 58m.
" 25 (Sunday)	"	6h. 15m.	" 6h. 58m
" 26 (Monday)	"	6h. 14m.	" 6h. 59m.
" 27 (Tuesday)	"	6h. 14m.	" 6h. 59m.
" 28 (Wednesday)	"	6h. 13m.	" 7h. 0m.
" 29 (Thursday)	"	6h. 12m.	" 7h. 0m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon	1920 April.	3d.	4h:	24-7m. p.m.
Last Quarter	"	11d.	6h.	54-2m p.m
New Moon	"	19d.	3h.	13-1m. a.m
First Quarter	"	25d.	6h.	57-5m. p.m

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 23rd April, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity has risen except in the east Punjab, where it continues in defect. Day temperature is in excess at Ambala; night temperature is generally above the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The air is generally drier and during the day hotter than usual, maximum temperature averaging 108deg. F.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in upper Sind and east Rajputana, but is above normal at Bikaner. Day temperature is above the average except at Karachi and Mount Abu the maximum rising to 111deg. F. at Jacobabad yesterday.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally below normal except in Cutch and north Gujarat. Day temperature is above normal except at Bhuj and Rajkot; night temperature is above the average in Central India West but is below it at Deesa.

The Central Provinces. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is in excess in Berar; night temperature is also above average at Amraoti.

The Konkan.—Mormugao reports 1.20in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Night temperature is above the average at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum has had 0.25in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and is generally below normal in the north of the division, where day temperature is in excess. Night temperature is above the average in the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The western disturbance has caused local rain in northeast Baluchistan and is determining moderate cloud in the Punjab. Local rainfall is also reported from the south Konkan, the South Bombay Deccan, Malabar and Ceylon, the heaviest fall being 1.32in at Mangalore. Information is in complete from Madras. Day temperature is high generally to the north of latitude 20deg. N.

No large change appears likely in the Peninsula; local showers may extend into the Punjab.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 22nd April 1920.

A new western disturbance has entered the northwest frontier and given a few falls of rain in Baluchistan. Rain has also fallen nearly everywhere in Assam and at a few stations in Orissa, the Konkan and south Madras. Chief amounts are:—Dhubri one inch; Chaman a quarter; Trivandrum a half; Kodaikanal one.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON FRIDAY, THE 23rd APL. 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Total, 1st. Nov. to date	Debenture, 1st. Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (22nd)	96.1	78.9	72	..	9.91	—0.76
Jask ..	92.6	77.8	73	..	6.97	+2.93
Muskat ..	93.2	82.8	40	..	0.82	—8.04
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	98.6	73.1	41	..	1.93	+0.25
Rawalpindi	85.7	59.0	22	..	8.63	—1.44
Lahore ..	98.1	68.6	38	..	3.33	—0.46
Hissar ..	103.0	66.7	28	..	1.76	—0.41
Ambala ..	101.2	64.0	23	..	4.39	—1.24
Delhi ..	99.1	75.0	23	..	2.32	—0.91
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra ..	105.7	73.9	23	..	2.10	+0.14
Manipuri ..	106.9	69.2	33	..	1.63	—1.07
Jhansi ..	107.6	75.2	28	..	0.94	—0.97
Cawnpore ..	..	..	..	..	1.04	—1.34
Allahabad ..	107.1	71.6	31	..	0.78	—0.45
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad ..	108.7	68.8	21	..	0.45	—1.22
Karachi ..	92.7	77.6	84	..	2.64	+1.20
Ajmer ..	98.6	69.8	20	..	2.71	+1.06
Jaipur ..	102.6	68.2	18	..	2.02	+0.60
Kotah ..	105.8	75.8	14	..	0.78	—0.48
Mount Abu ..	88.2	74.4	17	..		
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	105.6	71.1	56	..	0.12	—0.48
Dwarka ..	84.8	78.0	85	..	1.07	+0.24
Veraval ..	84.3	74.3	84	..	0.78	+0.31
Rajkot ..	105.8	73.4	63	..	2.10	+1.59
Bhavnagar Para	105.8	74.0	40	..	3.68	+3.11
Surat ..	99.8	74.7	74	..	4.06	+3.53
Ahmedabad ..	110.9	75.1	45	..	1.30	+0.90
Deesa ..	110.3	70.8	44	..	0.06	—0.47
Neemuch ..	103.1	66.8	12	..	3.31	+2.42
Indore ..	103.3	68.9	26	..	5.08	+3.91
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore ..	100.9	75.7	33	..	1.32	—1.73
Saugor ..	103.2	74.9	11	..	0.69	—1.70
Hoshangabad ..	105.1	71.6	47	..	3.65	+1.71
Khandwa ..	107.5	78.9	24	..	6.64	+5.80
Akola ..	105.0	75.8	28	..	1.74	—0.45
Amraoti ..	101.8	78.7	27	..	3.14	+0.91
Nagpur ..	100.7	72.8	37	..	2.09	—0.98
Chanda ..	95.8	72.2	39	..	2.53	—0.88
Raipur ..	94.8	73.6	64	..	1.95	—0.83
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	90.3	80.4	79	..	1.59	+0.84
Ratnagiri ..	88.5	78.7	61	..	0.73	—0.32
Marmugoa ..	92.5	73.0	82	..	4.51	+2.86
Karwar ..	91.3	74.4	87	0.16	3.73	+1.47
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	104.6	71.7	41	..	1.32	+0.70
Ahmednagar ..	97.0	67.0	40	..	4.91	+3.15
Poona ..	97.0	70.9	48	..	2.98	+1.40
Sholapur ..	98.3	72.8	28	..	2.79	+0.81
Bijapur ..	95.8	74.1	47	..	2.49	+0.53
Belgaum ..	92.7	64.7	75	..	3.81	+0.50
Aurangabad ..	100.7	69.9	30	..	3.15	+1.39
Nizamabad (Indr)	84.4	63.8	49	..	2.10	—0.20
Hyderabad ..	92.8	67.9	63	..	10.03	+7.19
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore ..	92.6	77.2	74	..	9.21	+4.98
Calicut ..	88.0	74.6	92	0.02	22.11	+15.23
Cochin ..	87.5	77.1	71	0.04	28.27	+11.03
Colombo ..	89.2	75.1	95	0.28	33.85	—0.95
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	94.2	78.2	74	..	13.48	+6.10
Bellary ..	99.0	70.0	48	..	6.81	+3.26
Cuddapah ..	100.0	79.1	59	..	9.68	+4.29
Madras ..	92.7	77.8	76	..	27.00	+5.75
Bangalore ..	84.3	67.9	78	..	7.80	+2.98
Coimbatore ..	87.3	71.1	76	..	8.48	+1.40
Trichinopoly ..	91.7	75.0	85	..	24.35	+14.46
Negapatam ..	90.8	78.7	73	..	54.67	+28.86

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 23rd April, 1920 was 29.999 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of an aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0-10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make is comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

LEST WE FORGET.

Our duty to "India's best Friend."

REMEMBER THE 26TH—ANNIVERSARY DAY OF THE DEPORTATION OF MR. B. G. HORNIMAN.

SUNDAY, April 25.

Volunteers to meet Mr. L. R. Tairsee at Mr. Azad's residence, Milton House, New Nagpada Road, between 3 and 4 p.m., for taking copies of the life-sketch of Mr. B. G. Horniman, for public sale. Lowest price four annas. (Profits to be sent to Mr. Horniman.)

MONDAY, April 26

Sale of the book "Speeches and Writings of Mr. B. G. Horniman." Application to be made to Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Apollo Street. Marked price of the book is Rs. 2, but any offer above one anna will be accepted. (Proceeds to be remitted to Mr. Horniman.)

The Economic & Financial Review.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

(BY "KRISTODAS.")

It is satisfactory to note that the Committee which was appointed by the Imperial Council to inquire into the preliminaries of the question of Imperial Preference has presented its report in such a manner as to win the approval of those interested in the question. It must be rembered that when the Committee was appointed there was a strong protest from the Indian commercial community at the hole and corner inquiry proposed to be held to foist on this country the policy of Imperial Preference. This policy has since its inception in 1901 and still more since the war began created a resentful feeling of protest in this country as it is felt that its real significance is too much India in the interests of the British Empire. The real body to be entrusted with the work of examining all the aspects of this complicated question was the Indian Industrial Commission but unfortunately this was not done and the problem was left hanging, with the result that we are unprepared to answer one way or the other to the incessant questionings of Great Britain and her Colonies. If the question had been assigned to the Industrial Commission India would have been ready with her reply. The Committee of the Imperial Council has also said the same thing though not in so many words. It examined the satistics placed before it and came to the conclusion that "in view of the demand for raw materials there was no danger to be feared on the score and that the apprehensions of Lord Curzon's Government in respect of this particular question would in the present circumstances be unreal." We fear that the Committee is over optimistic with regard to this question and has committed itself to an opinion which on further examination will be proved to be far from the truth. It appears at present that there is a great demand for the raw materials of this country and that foreign countries will, despite preferential duties against them, go in for them. The same optimistic plea is urged with reference to the currency and exchange question. When it is said that a high exchange will work against the interests of Indian producers by lowering the prices it is tried to be answered by the Government and their protagonists that India can take advantage of her monopoly in raw materials by raising the prices. A fallacy underlies all such arguments. We enjoy the monopoly only in two or three articles like jute. With regard to other articles her monopoly is apparent only and will last till the normal conditions are restored in the world and Russia enters again the comity of nations. We cannot understand why for the imaginary advantages to be derived from a sort of a British Zollverian we should incur fiscal enmity with other countries. Not only this but we have sufficiently seen how the British Colonies are prepared to deal even now with our countrymen as hewers of wood and drawers of water and as mere helots. Till such an attitude changes for the better there should not be any mention made of Imperial Preference for India. The Committee of the Imperial Council have unanimously recommended that the question should be examined by an independent Commission and it may be hoped that such a Commission will be appointed at an early date so that their report may be ready for the Reformed Imperial Assembly.

Imperial Statistical Conference.

The Statistical Conference of the British Empire has just closed its sittings after formulating definite conclusions. One of the most important is the change of the year for statistical purposes from the present official dates to the calendar year. This will bring into line the period of computation for all the Colonies. Not only that but it will be a natural point of starting for calculations specially for India where the seasons for new crops begin just at that time. All the Empire figures will be given in one common notation, but at the same time there will be allowed for different Colonies their own peculiar variations. We should like to emphasise, however, that the anomalies existing in statistical publications of the Government of India such as the adoption of different units for different publications should be done away with as they are responsible for a lot of confusion. Thus, for instance, in the Volume on Sea-borne trade a ton is taken as the unit, cwt. is taken as the unit for Rail and River borne trade, while a lb. is the unit for Provincial returns. In place of such anomalies there should be one unit for at least each country, so that there may be no difficulty with regard to computations. We should like that there should be one unit for the whole of the Empire though there may be variations in the unit for different Colonies. The United States Government publications take the palm for their wide comprehensiveness and the excellently illustrative manner in which all the figures are given. We have before us the latest issue of the Statistical Atlas of the United States which gives all the possible statistical information relating to the United States. With this volume before him a student of statistics need not refer to any other volume for any information relating to the Western Continent. For India, on the contrary, we have a series of volumes of which the arrangement is not at all satisfactory. There is to be established an Imperial Statistical Bureau in London and it may be hoped that this will prove a great and important future in placing the Imperial Statistics on a progressive and reliable basis.

State Versus Company Management of Railways.

We referred in previous issues to the articles on State Versus Company Management of Railways contributed by Mr. B. M. Dadachanji to the "Kaiser-I-Hind." He has shown how in countries which had adopted the management of Railways by the State, there is none of that trade discontent with the Railways which exists for instance in the United Kingdom. Mr. Lloyd George when President of the Board of Trade observed thus, "I have been very much impressed since I came to the Board of Trade with great and growing discontent with the whole railway system. This is a great contrast to the feeling in Germany where the traders consider that Railway system gives the greatest possible satisfaction." Our readers will be able atonce to realize whether conditions in India are similar to those in Great Britain or in Germany. There is even a far greater discontent on the part of the Indian commercial community with the Railway administration here than what is apparently the case with Great Britain. Sir Convey Gordon, late Deputy Accountant-General and Under-Secretary for the Public Werks Department, placed the whole case against Company management in a terse manner:—"The disadvantages of having the Indian raiways worked by Commercial companies are: First, that the object of a private company will naturally be to develop a dividend; that as long as the maximum dividend be secured the company will be indifferent as to whether that dividend is derived from a small traffic at high rates, or a large traffic at low rates; secondly, it may often be the true interest of a company, as a dividend-seeking concern, to charge such high rates as may be sufficient to contract the export trade in some particular article of produce, or such rates for the carriage of coal as may tend to strangle the industries in other provinces; thirdly, that the desire to secure a good dividend on all occasions, naturally tends to make the servants of the private companies very cautious in trying experiments towards reducing rates and fares; Fourthly, that every rupee taken out of the country by an English company in excess of the normal rate of interest on the State debt, constitutes practically a direct tax on transit which must, of course, have its effect on checking the export and import trade, and on the general development of the country; Fifthly, that where a company is given a fixed guarantee of interest, as long as the net profits of the line are not in excess of the guaranteed rate of interest, there is no incentive towards economical working practically. I think India has suffered from those disadvantages, on the second and last counts certainly." Company managed railways are influenced in the administration and general line of working by feelings and prejudices and vested interests more than the State-managed Railways. These Companies are after all business concerns and run by human beings who are not always above temptations; where, therefore, private and selfish interest clash with public and national interests the latter are bound to go to the wall. The administration of the State managed Railways in Germany was proved to be thoroughly progressive. It was at the same time highly democratic. In every district there are Committees of representatives selected by the Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Associations who act as Advisory Boards to the Railway officials. A suggestion to this effect has been made off and on in this country also but naturally it is not to the interests of European Railway companies to consult Indian Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Associations for their working. European Chambers of Commerce have no need to ask for any change in the present method of working as their will is law even at present. Even in the United States of America which has got Company management of Railways passangers are always styled patrons, thus indicating that the Railway companies take every possible care to treat them with courtsey and not with utter disrespect and indifference. We shall be excused we hope, for again quoting from the speech of Mr. Lloyd George when he was President of the Board of Trade in 1908, "Prince Bismark considered the question of the state ownership and management of the German Railways purely from the point of view of the development of the interests of Germany. The thirty years' experience of Germany had proved this plan a colossal success and a great financial success. In Germany the Railway had been used as an instrument for the development of German industry, and for fighting against foreign industry; and a very formidable weapon, it was, much more formidable in his judgment than tariffs. The system known as the zone system introduced by the State managed Railways of Hungary in 1889 resulted in reduction of passengers fares by 50 per cent. giving thus a stimulus to cheapness for travelling purposes in an unprecedented degree. In Belgium both the State managed and Company managed lines are existing side by side together. Twenty years' experience convinced the Government of the loss to the country by the Company management of railways and it was therefore resolved in 1870 to take over all the Railways under State management. President Hadley of Yale University, though one of the opponents of the State management, had to admit that the Belgian railways where in many respects extraordinarily good. Sir Leo Money, late Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Shipping, writes in one of his books that Belgium furnishes another instance of successful working of State owned and State managed railways inspite of fares which to a British traveller appear incredibly low, and inspite of low railway freights. Switzerland is another country which has dispensed once for all with Company management and adopted State management. A report issued by the Board of Trade in 1907 had the following comments with regard to Railways in Switzerland. "The Financial results of the purchase and managements of the railways by the State have been described as satisfactory. Till the present time the revenue has been sufficient (i) to cover working expenses (ii) to pay interest on the purchase money, and (iii) to pay for sinking fund on the debt incurred in the purchase of the railways. Apart from the financial question, the purchase and management of the railways is regarded as an unqualified success. Both passengers and goods rate have been reduced and the railway service has improved, besides which the sinking fund constributions have until now been paid without recourse to the finances of the State." The same beneficial results have been noticed in Sweden, Italy, and Japan. Unfortunately none is so blind as one who will not see. Any bureaucracy is noted for such a characterastic and inspite of the almost universal experienced of all the countries in the world it has ensconced itself behind the time worn shibboleth of company management of Railways and will not shift its moorings even though the country as a whole has suffered tremendously. We are sure that if an independent Commission is appointed as promised by his Excellency the Viceroy at Mudrajit would arrive at but one conclusion and it is that State management of Railways is an immediate and essential necessity for this country. Some of the highest officials of the Government have even for this country definitely proclaimed that State management will be the best policy to the progress and development of India. Not only that but the present harassments and indignities, and criminal negligence and indifference towards third class passengers will under State management be a thing of the past. Mr. Dadachanji well concludes his articles with saying that all the Indian people should join together in claiming State management as it will mean giving relief to lakhs of our country men and country women from this present inconvenience and indignities and as a sturdy development of our trade industries and above all restor self-respect to the Indian people. Now is the time to carry on this agitation for the proposed Committee may be appointed at any time and we must be prepared to prove and maintain our case before them.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, April 21st.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		3,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		..
" Sales of East Indian		..
" Imports		..
Mid. Americans Spot		27.39
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		36.50
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	May	41.65
	July	39.51
	Oct.	36.43
New Orleans 9 a.m.	May	40.25
	Oct.	36.25

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, April 21st. To-day's price.
April.	25.03
May	25.03
June.	24.94
July	24.19
Aug.	24.69
Sept.	24.40
Oct.	24.06
Nov.	23.70
Dec.	23.42
Jan.	23.32
Feb.	23.15
Mar.	22.97

Tone:—Steady.

Months.	Liverpool, April 22nd. To-day's price.
May.	24.70—33
July.	24.46—43
Oct.	23.63—38
Jan.	22.62—40

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 21st

M.G.	Bengal Good	..	..	14.67
"	" Fully Good	..	..	14.83
"	" Fine	..	..	15.33
"	No. 1 Oomra Good	..	..	18.50
"	" " Fully Good	..	..	19.35
"	" " Fine	..	..	19.85
"	Broach Good	..	..	22.10
"	" Fully Good	..	..	22.35
"	" Fine	..	..	22.60
"	Scinde Good	..	..	14.75
"	" Fully Good	..	..	15.00
"	" Fine	..	..	15.50

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 19th

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports				29,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain				Nil
" to Continent				8,000
Futures at New York May				41.65
" July				39.43
" Oct.				36.20
Spot Cotton at New York				42.75
" " Orleans				41.75
Futures at New Orleans May				40.28
" " Oct.				36.57
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)				16½
Demand Bills				3,85.00
Silver Commercial Bars				117½

New York, April 21st.

Futures at New York May				40.65
" July				38.12
" Oct.				35.10

New York, April 22nd.

Futures at New York May				40.91+26
" July				38.85+33
" Oct.				35.44+34

(Continued on next page.)

STRIKE OF BOMBAY DOCK MEN.

PROMISE OF SMALL CONCESSIONS.

MENSTICK TO THEIR DEMANDS.

In addition to the 1,500 men who had gone on strike from the Port Trust workshops yesterday 5,000 men from the Port Trust general workshops and 190 men from the electric workshop at the Alexandra Docksaave also gone on strike in sympathy with their fellowworkers. The demands of these new strikers are the same as those of the oer men. The following notice was pasteon the gates yesterday morning:—

"Itaving been represented to the Chairm, Bombay Port Trust, by the Chief Engineer and the Mechanical Superintendent, after the latter had had an intervie with the men of the Port Trust worksps, that they considered they have a grievance on account of not being granted a onth's bonus per annum, the Chair man as (as the Mechanical Superintendent iormed the men on Tuesday, the 20th) xpressed his willingness to recommend te Trustees to institute a general proviat fund for all the workmen, on daily well as monthly pay.

"Uer the provident fund rules, a man subscies one month's pay each year, and a simr amount is added by the Trustees, who so give 4½ per cent. interest per annu on the total.

"Athe deduction of a month's pay (whicis equal to 8 1/3 per cent. of a man'monthly pay) might be a hardship, the airman is further prepared to recomind that 8 1/3 per cent. be added to each an's pay, which would then actual ly big up the Trustees' contribution to two onths' pay per annum.

(Sd.) A. C. W. FOSBERY,
Chief Engineer."

PROVIDENT FUND.

T notice offers to introduce a system of provnt fund, but the men say that this provnt fund will not relieve their immediatdistress, as they can only receive its bens after they have put in a certain pe-od service. Consequently, the men want a teorary increase—war allowance—of 35 per ct. As regards the bonus to be granted the n are at a loss to understand why they shouhot be granted it also this year, as the P. a O. Company have given a similar bonu their men. The men are determined nto return to their work unless their full oands are granted, which they think are j and moderate.

So the authorities, as usual, have showed nnclination to recognise either the Unio the men, or their Secretary, although they've not yet said that the men are unorgaud and do not know their own minds. As lo as this attitude of not looking up to theaders of a labour movement for the authative demands of the men is persisted in, sng there can be no proper discussion, and slement, of labour grievances in this count If the men are not organised the emplos say that they are unorganised an there, it is not possible to discuss terms with m. But if the men fortunately get themss unified the authorities in almost every se make a dead set against them. And tpresent is an instance in point. The men speaceful, but determined to stick to their nands whatever it may cost them to do so.

RANGE INCIDENT AT POLICE STATION.

WRO PERSON HACKED TO DEATH.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 23.

It isported that an inhabitant of Comilla, who l been to Basra on military service and ntly returned to India, on his way back his native place took shelter in the Daudli Police station with a view to spend the night there. He was accommodated the floor of a room, the other occupaneing a brother-in-law of the Police Sub-Ictor in charge of the station, who was l on a cot. The stranger had with him 800, his savings at Basra. During the n he was roused by some noise outside. pprehending foul play, he squeezed himsender the cot. In the meantime severaen forced open the door and presumaltaking the man sleeping on the cot to be stranger, hacked him to death. The l was subsequently discovered in a jungle a short distance from the place of occurn.

YOU MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

The esident and Members of the Manag Committee of the Young Men's Hindussociation request the favour of your pany on Sunday ths 25th April 1920 a30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Hall of. The 9inniversy and 8th Prize Distrimution Cnony of the Free Night School of the al Association will be celebrated tomorrot 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Association l

Mr. nsraj Pragji Thakersey will preside atistribute the prizes.

HAR DAYAL'S MISREPRESENTATIONS.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The "Times of India," published a few extracts from Har Dayal's book called "Forty-four months in Germany and Turkey" in its issue of 17th ultimo.

These extracts contain gross misrepresentations of facts and allegations without a scintilla of evidence and therefore deserve no notice. But as they are likely to mislead the ignorant, I sent the following letter to the Editor of "The Times" on the 20th of March which has not yet been published in that paper. I shall, therefore, feel obliged if you will kindly insert it in your valuable paper.

Har Dayal says so-and-so and-so told him this, that and the other thing but does not mention their names. therefore, doubt the existence of these persons and do not believe him.

He says Turkey pays several Indian enthusiasts to carry on Pan-Islamic propaganda, but adduces no proof. These imaginary enthusiasts may retort by saying that he has been bribed by the enemies Turkey to make these false statements hold it up to ridicule and contempt.

He states that the Turks have massacred the *peaceful* Armenians and violated hundreds of Greek women. If the Armenians had been peaceful like the Jews or other Christian races, the Turks would have never touched them. But unfortunately they are a rebellious lot of people always intriguing against their rulers. It was Lord Curzon who said a few days ago that the Armenians were not such innocent lambs as some supposed and that they were guilty of a series of most savage and blood-thirsty attacks conceivable under provocation.

Many British officers have praised the chivalry of the Turks during the war.

The author has the hardihood to say that the "Turkish mind is a barren soil which has produced nothing but the thorns and thistles of superstition and rivalry" and therefore its owner is unfit for leadership of any kind. This is a shameless lie. Let us hear the truth from a very trustworthy witness. Charles Wells, P.H.D. Professor of Turkish at King's College, gives the following testimony in his "The Literature of the Turks". "Most Europeans being unable to read Turkish and scarcely anything from their literature being translated into European languages, it has been somewhat rashly presumed

[illegible] Turks possessed [illegible] before the conquest [illegible] and they have always had the [illegible] accepted for centuries [illegible] literature, and in no country have the world have [illegible] by loyalty [illegible] numerous [illegible] Sultans, the fourth [illegible] bounteous [illegible] themselves, and they delighte[illegible] the society of poets, historia[illegible] literateurs. Even the conqueror[illegible] hope, Mahomet II, was a poet [illegible] d he patronised literature not on[illegible] own wide dominions, but even [illegible] uds. He is said to have pensioned [illegible] Turkish poets and to have sent a [illegible] ducats a year to the Indian Kho[illegible] and the Persian Jami. Many of [illegible]'s were poets. Two universities [illegible]ded by him, that of Ayia Sona [illegible] Muhammedie. Over the public libr[illegible]hich he also built, was written this [illegible] "The study of all sciences is a divi[illegible]ept for all True Believers." Mahomet [illegible]d not destroy the library of the Greek Emperors. He was himself acquainted with the Greek and Arabic languages and literature, and delighted in reading the exploits of Alexander the Great, Scipio, Hannibal and Julius Caeser. He had several European works translated into Turkish. During the reign of the first Sultans many Greek and Latin works were translated into Turkish. A translation of Plutarch was made by order of Mahomet II, and the Commentaries of Caeser were circulated among the Turks in the reign of Suleyman the Magnificent. Aristotle and Euclid are also to be found in Turkish, and it is natural to suppose that many other great classical productions were translated into Turkish. Historical, Astronomical and poetical works are still extent. There is a history of the Turks written by Ahmed-Ben-Yahya, which was produced during the reign of Orkhan. I venture therefore, to slightly alter the words of Munammad and to say to the English public, and especially students of Turkish. "Seek knowledge even in Turkey!" Few people know that the idea of inoculation came from Turkey, from which country Lady Montague introduced it in England. It is possible, therefore that we may learn something more from the Turks—fresh facts connected with European history, their customs, and their opinions of ourselves, if we take the trouble to peruse their literature; and it must not be supposed that the love of literature and the production of it in Turkey are things of the past only. One of the greatest of modern writers, Kemal Beg, who only died last year, says: "A people without a literature are like a man without a tongue:" and he has himself produced poems, novels, and dramas which are quite on a level with similar works in European countries. His description of London is very clever and interesting, as showing us what impression our great capital makes on an intelligent Oriental.

The Turks possess numerous works on history, geography astronomy, and scientific subjects, but they particularly excel in history."

I think I have quoted enough from the Professor's very interesting and instructive book to show that Har Dayal is telling a deliberate lie and is quite ignorant of the subject on which he poses as an authority.

Now I shall cite a few lines from another English author to prove that the Turks are not so brutal and depraved as H. D. represents them. According to him a Turk is the very embodiment of vice without any redeeming virtue. But R. Bosworth Smith, in his "Muhammad and Muhammedanism," describes him as follows: "The genuine Olhmanli has many noble social and national characteristics: he is, or was till the example and the precept of Western Money-Makers influenced him, eminently a man of his word; his word was his bond, and a bond which was a first-rate security. He is still sober, temperate, dignified, and courageous. Terribly cruel as he is when his passions are aroused, he is at other times gentle, hospitable, and humane. Nowhere in Christendom, with the one exception of perhaps Norway are beasts of burden and do mestic animals treated with such unvarying kindness and consideration as they are in Turkey, and nowhere probably does the mother retain more hold on her children or do children regard their mother with such constant and indissoluable veneration."

H. D. asserts that the Turks have no ability to rule, but Bosworth Smith contradicts him and enumerates various reasons which render good government impossible. He says:

"But it is easy to be too hard upon the Turk—to forget how much there is fine in his character, to forget of the vices of which we complain not Turkish but European in origin—to forget that those governments are the loudest in their complaints the very governments which by virtue of various privileges they have claimed from "Capitulations" for the most worthless of their subjects resident at Stambul; by usurious loans, and by their constant interventions; by the funeral orations they have so often pronounced over the sick man, and by their ill-disguised eagerness to divide his effects even before his death, have done most to render anything like good government impossible." Can the enemies of the Turks ponder over the fact that these two impartial writers have been provided before calling them "uncivilised and uncivilisable barbarians and Marauders"?

MOHAMUD KHAN.
Aligarh College.

POSTAL IRREGULARITIES

A MEMORIAL TO THE D. G.

We understand that the following letter has been sent to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, Calcutta, by the Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Commission Agents' Association:—

Respected Sir,—I beg to approach you with the following grievance in the hope that the same will be redressed as early as possible to make the matters commercial and mercantile as smooth as possible.

Under painful circumstances I am directed by this Association to lay before you the fact that the postal deliveries at present are very irregular so much so that the conduct of the whole of business is thrown into a chaos.

It is universally acknowledged that the Posts and Telegraphs are both essential and useful for the upkeep of the Society at large and it is more so for the merchant class in general. On account of the present irregularities of postal deliveries the business in general has been greatly suffering. The members of this Association can easily prove that they get their letters containing hundis, cheques, and memos of orders from the mofussil constituents late not only by hours, but by days also in many cases; and Sir, you can easily see how our trade is thus paralised and consequently how we are put to losses.

The public are quite aware that the postal arrangements were satisfactory before the last strike of postmen in Bombay in 1917 and though matters were set right by the postal authorities we venture to state that the arrangement never came up to the formor level, but that the same went on deteriorating to its present condition of extreme irregularities. We humbly do admit that the Department might have its own excuses on its side; however if you, the greatest authority in India in this connection are determined to bring up the condition quite up to the mark of pre-war times, you would be conferring a boon not only on your own department but also upon the public at large.

In view of the fact that the city of Bombay is not only spreading far and wide but that it is also growing considerably in its population, your honour will be pleased to make adequate arrangements to well serve the purpose.

In conclusion we hope your honour will somehow or other do away with the present irregular deliveries of posts, and have in their place the good old state of things for which the merchants and the people in general will look up to you with a sense of gratitude and admiration.

REMOVAL OF WAGRA COURT.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The people of the Taluka will feel immensely grateful if you will be kind enough to give publication to the following communication in your widely circulated paper.

It is a sad irony of fate that while the Government after a long-time have thought it fit by accepting the resolution moved by the Hon. Mr. Upasani with regard to the feasibility of extending a system of taluka courts to all the districts in the Bombay Presidency in order that the ryots may not have to go beyond the limits of their revenue talukas for their civil litigation, to mitigate and redress the grievances of the people, the judicial authorities are trying their level best to defeat the object and policy of Government as manifested and declared by the acceptance of the resolution. A letter has been addressed to the District Judge of Broach by the Registrar of the Bombay High Court under instructions from the Hon. the Chief Justice and Judges asking him to submit his opinion on the dismemberment of the Wagra Civil Court and on the consequent division of judicial work between different courts of the District. The District judge, it is feared, has forwarded his opinion in conformity with the spirit of the letter, recommending the abolition of the Wagra Civil Court and the allocation of the civil work of the taluka to the other courts of the district. The people of this taluka have a genuine grievance in the removal of the Court from Wagra. They are mostly agriculturists and the removal of the Court will entail tremendous hardships to them and interfere with their agricultural operations as they shall have to go beyond the limits of the taluka. The main argument that is trotted forth for this valuable reform of the judicial system is that there is no accommodation and convenience for pleaders, clerks and judges. We would like to ask in all sincerity whether the law-courts are established to make provision and afford convenience to the clerk, officers and pleaders or to give facilities to the people for the settlement of their [illegible] claims. It is our deliberate opinion that they exist for the people; and to deprive the people of the easy means of obtaining justice because it causes inconvenience to a few individuals who by the way do not work honestly is to rob Peter to pay Paul. It passes our comprehension to imagine how the judicial authorities have persuaded themselves to the belief that the difficulties of a handful of Government servants should preponderate over the hardships and troubles that might result to the people of the whole taluka. This sounds like the logic employed by the wolf against the lamb. It is the people who have to seek the assistance of the law-courts and not officers; it is the people who are patrons of the Court Fees Act and the Stamp Act, it is they who contribute towards the expenses of maintenance and continuance of the law-courts, and their wishes and sentiments should form supreme consideration in deciding the feasibility or otherwise of the removal of the Wagra Court. A stroke of pen is mere play to the authorities but death to the people.

The people of the Wagra Taluka emphatically protest against the threatened action of the judicial authorities and call attention of the Government for preventing the wrong being done to them. The scheme of partition with which the authorities are up will not satisfy the people and they offer an alternative suggestion that the Wagra Court should be made a full time court and if the agile and hasty judiciary does not find sufficient work on hand, some of the villages of the Broach taluka which are nearer to Wagra than to Broach may be handed over to the Wagra Court because it is more reasonable to ask a man to walk less than to walk more for purposes of justice.—Yours etc.,

M.

Wagra.

Messrs. K. D. & Brothers (Bombay) Present TO-NIGHT

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VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Friday, 23rd April 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Kofuku Maru	Kobe	30/4	..O S Kaisha
B Kenkon Maru No 3	Kobe	23-4	..N Y Kaisha
C/B Varzin.	N F	..	..Graham & Co
D/E Risaldar	..	..	..Graham & Co
F Wartsum.	Liverpool	29-4	..W & A G & Co
L/N Syria	N F	N F	..M M & Co
M Shinkai Maru	N F	15/17 4	..J M & Co
O Nizam	N F	N F	..T M & Co
Q Alstern.	New York	2-5	..Graham & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Gouriand	N F	..	..K N & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK

Aras	2 Months	31-5	..T M & Co
Diatalwa	4 days	9-4	..Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Hatkhola.	..	..	..M M & Co
2 Angler	Antwerp	23-4	..W & A G & Co
4 Chakdina.	P Gulf	24-4	..M M & Co
6 Ferrara.	Abadan	N F	..S W & Co
9 Shinyo Maru	Kobe	30-4	..N Y Kaisha
10/11 Itoi	Kobe	N F	..M M & Co
12/13 Saigon Maru	Japan	N F	..O S Kaisha
14 Zayani	N F	N F	H S Shushtary Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK

1 H T Huntsend	Hongkong	24 4	..W & A G & Co
2 Orissa	N F	25 4	..M M & Co
3 Adolph	Woormann	N F	..M M & Co
4 Soblonz.	Trieste	23-4	..Lloyd Triestino
N S Parvati	N F	17-4	..R E C & Co
5 City of London	Liverpool	..	..K N & Co
6 Egypt	N F	..	..M M & Co
7 Chakrata.	Karachi	26-4	..M M & Co
14 Gharinda	Japan	26-4	..M M & Co
O/S 14 Answald	..	..	..D R I M
16 Huntspill	..	..	..W H G & Co
16 A T Vita	Santhampton	1-5	..M M & Co
17 Polladern.	Busra	..	..D R I M

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Only miraculous Household remedy for all sickness, such as Influenza, all kinds of Fever, Kidney and Bladder, Stomach, Liver, Headache, Colic and Summer complaints, Periodical illness of Women, Ulcers, Inflamed Gums, Earache, Eye diseases, Worms in Children, cuts, etc.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR BRITISH INDIA.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA April 22.

Jute mill shares were almost neglected, speculative element having transferred its activities to sugar shares. Prices ruled slightly easier, in the absence of demand. Coal shares did not attract attention, the turn over being disappointing. In the industrial section, a strong demand set in for sugar shares which led to a sensational advance in the case of Ryams, while Carews, Somastipore, and New Savans changed hands at improving rates. Paper mill shares came in for some attention, and this section of market closed with steady and upward tendency.

Coal:—Baraboni 14/12, Bengal Bhatdie 12, Burrakur 48/4, Caledonian 10/4, Fularibad 13, New Beerbhoom 64, New Kendah 11, Standard 69/8, Suratand 10/4.

Jute:—Anglo India 408, Alliance prefs. 95, Barnagore 175, Century 13/12, Delta prefs 95, Fort Gloster 1150, Fort William 493 and 501/8 small lot, Gourepore prefs 96, Hooghly 149, Howrah 50/8 and prefs 108, Kamarhatty 980, Kankinarrah 765, Lansdowne 505, Northbrook 95, Nuddea 110 Reliance 54/8.

Miscellaneous:—Acme Oil 8/12, Arthur Butler 11, Bank of Bengal 1725, Bengal Paper 105, Bengal Timber Trading prefs 120, British Burmah Petroleum 24/12, Britannia Engineering 13/12, British India Corporation 15, Bowreah Cotton pref 112, Carew Sugar 103, Cossipore Cotton Ginning 30/12, Champaran Sugar 382 Central Provinces Cement 13, Calcutti Tramways 74/8, Dunbar Cotton 700, Darjeeling Himalayan Railway prefs 72, Hatirkool Oil 13/8, Hume Pipe 16/12, Indian Tanneries 11/6, Indian Wood Products 10/4, Keshoram Cotton 23/4 small lot, Kumardhubi Engineering 33/4 Marshall Sons (new) 11/4, Mohini Mills /8/ prem, Premier Oil 17, Ryam Sugar 36/8, Somastipore Sugar 19/12, Sutna Stone and Lime 303, Surma Valley Saw Mills 12/12, Tata Industrial Bank 42 prem, Titaghur Paper 425.

Government paper three and half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 59 small lots at 59/10. War bonds (short loans) 99/4 per cent. 1925 at 99/8 and 1928 at 100/6 per cent.

9TH KOLABA DIST. CONFERENCE.

A correspondent writes:—

Grand preparations have commenced at Uran for the Ninth Kolaba District Conference to be held on Saturday, Sunday, the 15th and 16th May, under the presidency of distinguished nationalists Messrs Cangadharrao and Desspande. Many Mussalmans have joined the Reception Committee. The Chairman is Mohamad Ibrahim Mohamad Fafar Tungikar. Among the Secretararies are Hindus and Mahomedans. Seaside bungalows are taken for the accommodation of Delegates and the place of the sessions of the Conference is only one hour's journey from Bombay. Among the distinguished guests expected are Mahatma Gandhi, Lokamanya Tilak, Moulana Shoukatali.

CORKS, CORKS, CORKS.

We have received direct from Manufacturers few very big shipments of different qualities and sizes of Corks suitable for Chemists, Druggists, Perfumers, Wine Bottlers, Brewers, Jam and Chutney Dealers, Military Water Bottle makers, and Laboratories.

Samples and quotations will be forwarded free on applications only to above-mentioned concerns.

Maher Singh Sapuran Singh Chawla,

Merchants and Agents,

GRAND TRUNK ROAD, LAHORE.

Branch Office:—"Anarkali" Street, Lahore.

Telegraphic address:—"Chawlas, Lahore"

COMMERCIAL

(Continued from previous page.)

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 21st

Rents 3%	57
Bar Silver Spot	68 5/8
„ 2 months hence	67 1/4

Closing Tone of Silver:—China buying. Steady.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th instant.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	6 11/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	6 7/8
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7
„ „ „ 6 „	7 1/2
Interest day to day loans	4 1/4
„ 7 days market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½%	46½
Rupee Paper 3½%	03½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	57½
Government Securities 3%	47½
Ex. On London at Paris, Francs	65.03

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£76
Hongkong Bank	£157
National Bank	£16½

WAR LOANS.

London, April 21st

Funding Loan 4 %	£68 1/4
Victory Loan 4 %	£76 1/4
5 % New	£86 3/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 21st

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs. Paid	94
Australian—61lbs. Paid	96

SEEDS.

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex Ship April-May Quoted	£43
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex Ship April-May Sellers	£32
Rapeseed sold for higher prices.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex Ship Apl. June Sellers	£44½
Tone of Linseed:—Firmer Quiet.	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Apl.-May Paid Nett	£38½
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) April-May Buyers. Firmer	£16
Tons Rapeseed:—April-May Antwerp Sellers Quoted	£42

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£109
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£100½
Copper Brazlers	£173
Yellow Metal	15½
Hard Spelter	57

JAVA SUGAR

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug-Sept Sellers	84
Do. Do. July Sellers	84
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept Sellers	85/0
Do. Do. Kanchi Aug.-Sept Sellers	86

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-June Sellers	2/2 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe April Paid	2/1 3/4
Tone:—Steady.	

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, April 21st

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	102
„ „ Mutton „	101
General Tone of Tallow Auction	Dull

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 23.

In the Home markets fluctuations have occurred, the highest during the week in New York for May being 42.25 and for October 37.60. The latest cable to hand i.e. the close of 21st instant gives these positions as 40.65 and 35.10 respectively. In Liverpool the highest this week for July was 25.42 and for January 23.35, and the close of the 21st instant was 24.89 and 23.32 for three months. Both New York and Liverpool are irregular and outside influences are affecting these markets.

Locally we have also had fluctuations though these have not followed Home advices. On Friday last Fully Good Broach for July/August and April/May closed at Rs. 481. On Saturday July/August improved from Rs. 481 to Rs. 490 and on Monday from Rs. 490 to Rs. 500. On Tuesday there was a decline from Rs. 498 to Rs. 490, and on Wednesday from Rs. 488 to Rs. 481½. Yesterday the lowest was Rs. 467½ and the highest Rs. 478, the market closing at Rs. 471½. To-day the Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 469½, and at 1 p.m. was Rs. 472 1/2. Closing rates are given below.

There is still great bear pressure on the market, and the slightest pretext is sufficient to cause raids by the bear clique who are doing their utmost to keep prices down. Though tenders against Broach contracts have increased these tenders are chiefly of inferior Punjab Americans, which do not pass in survey. Actual Broach is not being tendered, and though the Cotton Contracts Board has reduced the price of Spot Fully Good Broach on appeal the rate for spot is still much above the bazaar contract price, and the reduction of the Spot price on appeal is taken full advantage of by bears to further depress contract rates. How far this will go it is impossible to say, but no one can deny that the contract price for Broach is far too low, and that cotton could not be brought at anything like the contract price that would pass as a tender. In other words the seller is selling what he has not got and cannot buy—the worst form of speculation and one that should be dealt with firmly. Japanese houses have occasionally sold as hedges, an entirely different thing.

Ready stapled cotton continues in demand and full prices are paid for all stapled kinds. Oomras and Bengals ready are difficult to place. Stocks are large and the demand is poor. Receipts into Bombay show a falling off this week, and shipments are heavy.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Broach	April May	479
Fully Good M. G. Broach	July Aug.	474
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	May	256
„	July	276
Fine Oomras	May	347
„	July	358

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARDS.

QUOTATIONS, 23rd APRIL 1920.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	May	251
Fully Good M.G. Broach	July	287
Fully Good M.G. Broach	April-May	473
Fine M.G. Oomras	May	343
„ „	July	358

SPOT QUOTATIONS

Descriptions.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery
M.G Bengals	..	295	275	255	Ready
M G Sind Punjab	..	295	275	255	„
M.G. Oomras No 3.	395	370	340	..	„
Central P. No. 1	460	435	390	..	„
M.G. Central No. 2	435	415	330	..	„
M.G. Broach	..	528	508	493	„

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay compared with the corresponding periods in the previous year:—

Growths.	For week ending 22nd April 1920.	Total to date since September 1st.	
		1919-20.	1918-19.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandesh	10,472	310,992	147,436
Central India	5,624	153,813	111,745
Barsee and Nuggar	6,530	173,428	73,804
Hyderabad Gaorani	5,923	104,973	70,788
Berar	18,580	465,241	296,466
Central Provinces	7,719	202,160	162,539
Total Oomras	55,148	1,411,537	862,969
Dholleras	1,192	126,142	34,815
Broach	9,354	133,294	176,667
Compta and Dharwar	2,442	67,850	57,904
Western-Northerns	1,917	59,750	37,901
Bengals { NW Provinces	2,252	176,639	74,710
Bengals { Rajputana	1,377	40,646	23,357
Sind-Punjab	10,550	307,011	117,618
Cocanada	Nil	3,509	4,354
Persian	220	1,957	2,115
Timevelly & Cambodia	580	22,219	40,000
American	Nil	Nil	Nil
Egyptian	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other sorts	143	11,792	9,496
Total	95,176	2,362,146	1,634,273

PIECE-GOODS.

The Cloth Market has been fairly steady during the past week. The demand has not been on a free scale, but small transactions have resulted amongst the dealers in the bazaar. Wholesale as well as retail enquiry from the consuming districts has not been in evidence. Deliveries of goods previously sold have been satisfactory and a fair quantity of goods have moved on by railway. Merchants are anticipating good enquiry after a month for the Rangoon. Owing to rumours regarding the probable fall in the rate of exchange from next month, some merchants have made large payments to the importing firms and have fixed the rate of exchange for forward shipments, which are due to arrive here shortly.

The Manchester Market has been very firm and the quotations received during the week have been quite prohibitive of business. The time of delivery required has been very distant and a pause in buying has resulted. The labour trouble in Lancashire has been causing grave anxiety, and the operatives have been advised to reject the employers' offer of arbitration and are thinking of going on strike on 1st May next. It is possible that some settlement will be arrived at and a crisis may be averted. The manufacturers have been well engaged for other markets for months ahead and are therefore indifferent regarding fresh business. Owing to the increase in the cost of production, the makers cannot reduce their prices. Some makers of Dhooties are in want of orders, but their quotations are prohibitive of business.

GREYS.

In Grey Shirtings there has hardly been any change and rupee rates have remained steady with little doing. Jaconets have improved to some extent, but the demand has not been important. Grey Drills have been in better request even at the higher rate. 30 inches by 18 yards low quality Mulls have been scarce.

Local Mill Cloths have moved off in small quantities at the same rates as last week.

Japanese goods have been gradually diminishing in stock. The rates have been well maintained.

WHITES.

A slightly better tone has been noticeable in White Goods and prices of some well known cloths have improved. 39 inches by 20 yards Gold End Mulls have been quoted at an advance of one anna per piece. 27 inches by 18 yards Nainsooks have also gained one anna per piece in value. White Shirtings of good quality have been scarce and fetch very high values. Jaconets have remained nominally steady in the absence of demand. There has been a fair demand for 50 inches by 2/8, 2/9, 2/10, 2/11 yards White Dhooties of good quality worth Rs. 6-8-0, Rs. 7-4, Rs. 8-0 and Rs. 8-12 per piece respectively, but stocks are scarce. The big lot of Dhooties that was sold by auction recently is slowly making its way in the market through a merchant in the bazaar, who seems to be acting on behalf of the original sellers.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins	Yds:	Rs. as. p
Ralli's Farl No. 2000	39×37½/8	..	17 0 0
„ 100000	45× „	..	20 8 0
„ No 33000	45× „	..	17 0 0
„ 2800	37× „	..	14 4 0
Graham's No. 2730	39× „	..	16 4 0
„ "Yellow Horse"	43×39	..	....
„ No 2310	44×38½	..	....
Dewhurste' "BBB"	38× „	..	29 0 0
„ "BB"	38× „	..	23 8 0
„ "Rupee No 5	39× „	..	22 0 0
Bates' No. 12838	41×37½/8	..	5 0 0
Bombay Co.'s No. 2580	44×38½	..	18 0 0
„ No. 1500	39×37½/8	..	16 8 0
„ No. 5600	38×37½/8	..	14 4 0
Ritchie's No. 510	39×37½/8	..	16 0 0
„ „ 4462	41×	..	17 0 0
„ „ 1566	33×37/37½	..	....
Forbes' „ 551	38×37½/8	..	....
Lyon's "Shunker"	39× „	..	16 8 0
Fleming's No. 1905	48×38	..	23 0 0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell "Dragon"	29×40	..	32 12 0
Ralli's Musli No. 425	26×40	..	23 0 0
Mitsui's "Elephant"	29×40	..	29 0 0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	45×22	..	10 11 0
„ „ 18	40×22	..	9 14 0
„ „ 138	40×22	..	8 14 0
„ „ 636	44×22	..	9 14 0

GREY MULLS—

Ralli's No. 1030	30×18	..	....

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepmann's No. 1500	32×42	..	33 0 0
H.B.T.C. 40000	36×40	..	41 0 0
H.B.T.C. 33,000	„	..	39 0 0
Lyon's C. 4000	„	..	....
Ralli's No. 9889	33×40	..	....
Forbes' K.B. 100	35×40	..	....
„ 151	33×40	..	....
Fleming's No. 7182	30×20	..	10 6 0

WHITE JACONETS—

Bombay Co.'s Flower	36×20	..	21 2 0

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 6	41×19	..	10 0 0
„ No. 60	46×19	..	11 0 0
„ No 600	51×19	..	12 8 0
„ No 6000	56×19	..	13 8 0
„ No 88	58×20	..	10 12 0
„ No. 1270	27×18	..	5 10 0
„ Nos. 50/55/60/40,"45"	50×18	..	....
„ No. 818	39×20	..	11 0 0
„ No. 250 (6 lines)	54×20	..	....
„ No. 350 (6 lines)	„	..	18 8 0
„ No. 335 (6 lines)	60×20	..	17 8 0
„ No. 425 (6 lines)	„	..	18 8 0
„ No. 1440	36×20	..	8 12 0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27×18	..	5 12 0
„ No. 119	37×18	..	6 14 0
„ No. 229	42×18	..	7 6 0
„ No. 330	47×18	..	7 14 0
„ M/MMMal 39,"44," 49"	54×19	..	9 1 0
„ No. 95	40×18	..	8 0 0
„ No. 86999	„	..	8 6 0
„ No. 775	40×18	..	7 10 0
„ No. 875	45×18	..	8 8 0
„ No. 975	50×18	..	8 10 0
„ No 815	„	..	8 10 0
Graham's "Baloon"	58×20	..	10 8 0
„ Nos. 9/99/999/40"45"	50×19	..	....
„ No. 9999	55×19	..	....
„ No. 142	34×19	..	11 4 0
„ No. 420	36×18	..	10 8 0
Macdonald's No. 64	58×20	..	....
Greaves' No. 5060	27×18	..	5 10 0
Fleming's No 8080	„	..	5 9 0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070/9000	27×18	..	7 4 0
„ Nos. 61/81	„	..	....
„ No. 1900	„	..	5 12 0
„ No. 39620 T.B.	38×22	..	10 0 0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	28×18	..	7 14 0
„ 95950/97970		..	....
„ Saraswati"	38×13	..	....
„ "Tippoo" W/WWW	34×18	..	9 6 0
„ No. 50000	„	..	10 6 0
„ Nos.33340/33350/	„	..	....
„ No. 33360	„	..	11 6 0
Lyon's Nos. 4545/5656/6767	26×18	..	....
Greaves' Nos. 30000/50000	„	..	6 14 0
„ No. 8000 T.B.	38×22	..	10 0 0
Ritchie's Nos. 3509/4510/5520	26×18	..	....
S. W. & Co's. Nos. 5800/5820		..	....
"Motor Car"	26×18	..	....
Bombay Co.'s ZZ/ZZZZ	26×18	..	7 „ 0

The above quotations are on bazaar terms, with discount of 3½ per cent. on Grey Goods and 4 per cent. on White Goods.

STOCK OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.

The list issued by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce indicates a stock of 21,961 bales and 7,325 cases of cotton piecegoods as on the 31st March last, which shows an increase of 233 bales and 1,695 cases compared with the figures of the previous month. The stock of Cotton Twist and Yarns on the 31st March last stands at 3,536 packages, which shows an increase of 908 packages as compared with the previous month. The approximate total deliveries during March last have been 15,483 packages of cotton piecegoods and 4,214 packages of yarns. The imports during March 1920 of cotton piecegoods have been 17,411 packages and of Cotton Twist and Yarns 5,122 packages including those from Japan.

STOCK OF COTTON PIECE-GOODS IN BOMBAY WAREHOUSES.

On the last day of the month.	In 1920			In 1919		
	Bales.	Cases.	Totals.	Bales.	Cases.	Totals
Jan.	21,117	4,394	25,511	54,249	9,253	63,502
Feb.	21,728	5,630	27,358	53,851	8,650	62,501
March	21,961	7,325	29,286	52,483	7,857	60,340
April	..	..	..	48,430	7,136	55,566
May	..	..	..	44,369	5,940	50,309
June	..	..	..	36,473	5,144	41,617
July	..	..	..	33,071	4,694	37,765
Aug.	..	..	..	34,190	4,782	38,972
Sep.	..	..	..	35,289	5,432	40,690
Oct.	..	..	..	31,728	4,923	36,651
Nov	..	..	..	27,679	3,747	31,426
Dec	..	..	..	23,019	3,175	26,194

STOCKS AND DELIVERIES.

Stocks and Deliveries of Cotton, Silk and Woollen Piece-goods and Yarns, also of Copper and Yellow Metal Sheets (including deliveries from Dock-sheds to Railway-sidings.)

Description		A	B*	C	D	E	Corresponding Stocks on 31st March.				
		Stock on 29th Feb 1920.	Imports during Mar. 1920.	Stock on 31st Mar. 1920	Approximate total deliveries during Mar 1920.	Increase or Decrease of Stock as compared with previous month.	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
(1) Cotton Piece-goods	Bales.	21,728	8,004	21,961	7,771	+233	53,483	43,096	28,507	37,021	55,333
(2) Cotton Piece-goods	Cases.	5,630	9,407	7,325	7 712	+1,695	7,857	14,645	34,550	36,761	89,941
(3) Silk and Woollen Piece-goods	Bales.	774	224	776	222	+2	1,450	977	737	845	976
(4) Silk and Woollen Piece-goods	Cases.	907	2,439	983	2,383	+56	1,505	1,044	1,483	804	2,355
(5) Cotton Twist and Yarns*	Packages.	2,628	5 122	3,536	4,214	+908	18,313	5,721	7,459	6,574	8,948
(6) Silk and Woollen Twist and Yarns	Packages.	2,031	772	1,928	905	−133	4,152	2,202	3,186	3,037	2,301
(7) Copper—Braziers	Tons.	46	1.036	374	708	+328	129	614	1,757	3,210	3,937
(8) Yellow Metal—Braziers	Tons.	542	1,142	768	916	+226	512	204	639	1,410	2,436

* B. Including Imports from Japan as follows:—(1) 2,777, (2) 698, (3) Nil, (4) 798, (5) 1,387, (6) 54 (7) 25, (8) 277.

N.B.—Approximate Total Deliveries (Column D) are arrived at by adding Column A and Column B and deducting therefrom Column C. It should be noted, however, that the figures in Column B are obtained from the Bills of Entry and that the goods which they represent may not have been actually received in the Docks during the month named. The Total Delivery Figures, therefore while working out correctly in the long run, can only be considered as approximate in regard to each particular month.

BOMBAY CHINA AND YARN MARKET.

Bombay, April 23rd

Rates per lb.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Davids No. 10	1	2	6
Shapurji No 18½	1	3	0
Currimbhoy No. 12½	1	4	9
Shapurji No. 6½	0	12	3
Japan No. 40/	3	5	6
Do. No. 42 2	3	2	9
Do. No. 2/40	3	2	6

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, April, 23.

Bar Gold ready Rs. 23-6-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 2/3 7/16.
D. D. on London 2/3½.
Credit 3 Msd/a 2/4½.
D. D. on Paris Frc. 700
Credit 3 Msd/a Frc. 795.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 105½.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 97.
American Cross Rate $3.88½.
Paris Cross Rate 64.50 Francs.
London Silver Spot D 68 5/8
London Silver forward D 68 3/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 88.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22 99½.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 91.
3½ per cent. Paper 58½.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 64.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 64½.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 63.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 63
5 Municipal Tansa 88.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay	8 per cent
Bank of Bengal	7 per cent
Bank of Madras	8 per cent

SHARES.

The market closed week owing to speculative sales.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Ang. Advance 2,500 N.; By. Cotton 1,600; By. Dyeing 4,075; Century, 1,420; Cent. Indm 5,980; Colaba Land 3,440; Crescent 750; Currimbhoy 1,220; David 1,820; Fazulbhoy 1,810; Finlay 1,385; Ind. Bleaching 302-5; Ind. Malwa 700; Kastoorchand 3,050; Kohinoor 4,340; New Great 1,150; Pearls 1,365; Phoenix 1,335; Shapurji 385; Simplex 1,115; Swan 1,025; Swadeshi 5,800; Alcock 1,250; By. Burma 805; By. Burma N. 1, 300; Bt. Burma Petrol 23/8; By. Tramway 1,140; By. Steam 515; Bundi Cement 60; Ind. Cement 625; Katni Ord. 330; Katni Defd. 1,720; New India Ins. 34 pr., Shivrajpur 35; Tata Iron Ord. 185; Tata Defd. 990; Tata Hydro: 1,200; Tata Oil 495; Scindia Steam 19 pr.; Tata Bank 59.

A correspondent writing under date 22nd April writes:—

The market values of the shares of our following Companies published in your daily paper are not correct. The present market value are as under:—

The Khandeish Spining and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., Rs. 3,000.

The New East India Press Co., Ltd., Rs. 2,800.

CURRENT BANK RATES.

England	7	per cent	Apl. 15	1920
France	6	per cent	Apl. 8	1920
Germany	5	per cent	Dec. 28	1914
Russia	6	per cent	July 28	1914
Italy	6	per cent	Nov. 11	1915
Netherlands	4½	per cent	July 1	1914
Belgium	5	per cent	Aug 20	1915
Austria-Hungary	5	per cent	April 10	1917
Sweden	6½	per cent	Jan. 21	1914
Spain	6	per cent	Oct 22	1914
India { Bombay	9	per cent	Apl. 22	1920
India { Bengal	7	per cent	Feb. 12	1920
India { Madras	8	per cent	Feb. 10	1920

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 23rd 1920.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	2 3 7/16
Bank Demand	2 3 1/2
Bar Acceptances 8m/s	2 4 3/8
Fcs. Demand	700
American Dollars	225½
Hongkong	241
Shanghai	305
Japan	106
Singapore	102½

Market Quiet

PETROLEUM.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S QUOTATIONS.

Snowflake	150	at Rs. 11 0	0 per case
White Rose	150	„ 11 0	0 „
Chester	125	„ 10 12	0 „
Monkey	125	„ 9 8	0 „
Monkey Tins	125	„ 6 2	0 2 tins.
Elephant Tins	125	„ 7 15	0 2 „
Elephant Bulk	125	„ 6 3	6 1 Imp. Gals

WHEAT AND SEEDS QUOTATIONS.

Bombay April 23rd 1920, 4 30 p.m.

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Ball Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	59 0 0	8 6 0
„ „ Cawnpore 70-30	58 0 0	7 12 0
„ Karachi Benga	59 0 0	7 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12 0 0	12 10 0
„ „ Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 10 0
„ Yellow Cawnpore	13 0 0	13 10 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	15 12 0	16 4 0
„ Thin	15 4 0	16 0 0
Linseed, White 85-15	15 0 0	15 8 0
Gajar 75-25	88 0 0	16 0 0
Gajar 50-50	50 0 0	16 0 0
„ Black	70 0 0	14 8 0
Cottonseed, White	13 12 0	14 6 0
Groundnuts	82 0 0	17 12 0
Mowrasseed	8 4 0	8 14 0
Barley	48 0 0	....
Castorseed	52 0 0	11 6 0
Forward,	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	8 10 0	
Linseed May	15 15 0	

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, April 23.

Since our last report our market ruled stronger during the week with fair demand and stronger advices from Java also from Calcutta and Karachi and with continual buying by Firms, prices for ready sugars have been advanced by eight to twelve annas per cwt. all round. Forward positions are in good enquiry and business has been done for larger quantity at 84s. to 85s. 6d. per cwt. Free Bombay Harbour. Karachi and Calcutta markets are reported very strong with Firms buying and a good business doing for forward. Java Market keeps very strong with continual buying by America and prices have advanced further the last quotations being for White June 57 gilders July 56 and August/September 54 gilders. A fair business has been done direct by some Firms.

The following are the bazaar rates and stocks:—

T M O Rs. 39 equals 86s F B Harbour stocks 100,000 bags.

Brown Rs. 36-8-0 equals 80s. F B Harbour stocks 8,000 bags.

Soft Rs. 37 equals 82s. F B Harbour stocks 17,000 bags.

Mauritius Rs. 39 F B Harbour stocks 85,000

TRADE OF INDIA.

STATISTICS OF IMPORT AND EXPORT

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 22.

The examination of statistics of import and export trade of India during the financial year just closed reveals a very remarkable feature. Both the imports and exports have beaten all previous records. Imports amounted to Rs. 208 crores and exports to Rs. 327 crores showing an increase of 39 crores in imports and 73 crores in exports over the figures of the preceding year. The trade returns for March last show imports amounted nearly to Rs. 24 crores showing an increase of nearly 9 crores and exports to nearly 32 crores which surpasses all previous records and shows an increase of Rs. 9 crores as compared with the figures for the corresponding month of 1919. The most important increases under exports were in raw cotton, jute, gunny, cloth, seeds, lacs and rice and under imports in cotton, piece-goods, sugar, motor cars and motor cycles, iron and steel and kerosine oil. During the month of March in the pre-war year the imports amounted to Rs. 15 crores and exports to Rs. 23 crores.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU AND CO'S. CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., in their circular dated 25th March state:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue is £115,209,920, a decrease of £2,450,095 as compared with last week's return.

A fair amount of gold came into the market and was taken for the Straits Settlements and South America.

Engagements of gold amounting to £500,000 and £2,000,000 are reported in the Times as having been made in New York for shipment to Cuba and the East Indies respectively. On the other hand £1,250,000 have been received from London.

The Australian gold output for February has amounted to 99,350 fine ounces, as compared with 103,000 fine ounces for January, 1920, and 95,125 fine ounces for February, 1919.

A telegram was despatched from Delhi on March 19th to the effect that a Bill is being introduced with regard to the nature of the securities in which investments of currency reserve are permitted. At present the currency reserve—which is allowed up to 10,000 lakhs consists of 8500 lakhs in British Government, and the balance in Indian Government securities. The object of the new proposal probably is that, if desired, British Government securities can be sold in London and the equivalent invested in Indian Government securities or vice versa.

The fact that gold smuggling is taking place on a large scale is revealed by the following extract from the "Times of India" under date of 20th ultimo:—"On Monday the Karachi Customs officials seized 25,000 British and Turkish sovereigns being imported into India from the Gulf in a dhow. The coins were carefully concealed in packages of dates and were only discovered by a Customs official probing the packages of dates with a long steel needle which came into contact with something hard. The dates being unpacked, bundles of gold coin were discovered."

SILVER.

The market this week has varied considerably. The rally, which had commenced when we last addressed you, was continued with sharp daily advances until 77d. and 76½d. were recorded on the 22nd instant (for cash and forward delivery respectively). This strong rebound however was owing, amongst other causes, to the arrival from the East of considerable orders to buy at best which had emanated from the other side as soon as the dip in the price last week (65½d. cash and 66d. two months) was received. Cable delays caused them to arrive at a time when the prices were mounting and the orders were filled at a figure possibly a full 10d. more than the buyers expected. On the completion of these orders the heavy tendency of the market reasserted itself, and there has been a daily retrocession in prices until to-day, when a slight reaction occurred of 5/8d. in both quotations.

The amount of silver now changing hands in the bazaar is quite substantial and is likely to remain so. We welcome the demonetisation of silver money in small denominations (the melted product of which is the present mainstay of our market). These sales strongly assist the establishment of those lower prices so much to be desired, for the exchanges with Eastern countries—whence so much food and raw material has to be obtained—are affected closely by the price of silver. Further, we are glad to have the principle clearly established that it is immaterial—from the point of view of value—of what token money is composed. If some members of Parliament saw this more clearly, many speeches and published letters would have to be remodelled.

We have remarked in former letters that the price in London rules almost always below that of America—sometimes far below—and have anticipated that when Continental demand again revives—now checked by adverse exchanges—buyers will not overlook this circumstance. It has been a special cause for gratification for some time past, that so large has the market here become and so much does the Far East cling to its intimate connections with this country, that London is really governing the price in New York. This was cabled specifically by the "Times" correspondent in that city under yesterday's date:—"Silver reacted sharply in sympathy with London advices and the rise in exchange, commercial bars being quoted 5.7/8c. lower at 123½." This is as it should be, for the North American continent has sufficient distinction in being the chief source of silver production a pre-eminence which renders it less suitable as a market than London, where the interests of neither buyers nor sellers can predominate.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" draws attention to the illegal but practical step, taken by tradesmen in the latter part of the War period, of issuing their own small currency in the form of cardboard counters, bearing the shop stamp and a value which was accepted mutually throughout the neighbourhood. At the end of the month Chamber of Commerce paper coupons are to be issued for franc and half-franc values in substitution for the above-mentioned money issued by private individuals. This emergency currency is to be replaced eventually by State coins in nickel as soon as the Mint can cope with the task. The urgency of the reform is evident when we add that among other remarkable substitutes, small packets of postage stamps have circulated as exchange media in the French metropolis. It is of great significance that so conservative a country as France with regard to finance should cease using silver for so high a denomination as a franc. The stock in Shanghai on the 13th instant consisted of about 34,000,000 ounces in sycees, 14,600,000 dollars, and 120 lakhs of silver bars and U. S. dollars, in comparison with about 32,700,000 sycees in 1919, 13,000,000 dollars and 100 lakhs of silver bars and U. S. dollars on the 13th ultimo.

The Shanghai exchange noted at 7s./8d. the tael. Quotations for silver per oz. std.

March 19, 70.5/8d. cash	2 mos.
March 20, 72.5/8d. cash	2 mos.
March 22, 77.0d. cash	2 mos.
March 23, 75.1/2d. cash	2 mos.
March 24, 71.1/2d. cash	2 mos.
March 25, 72.1/8d. cash	2 mos.
Average 73.229d. cash	2 mos.
Bank Rate 6 per cent	
Bar Gold p. oz. fine	

The quotations to-day for cash and forward delivery are respectively 72d. and [illegible] above those [illegible]

COTTON MODDLE.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Ours is an age o talk, righteous, indignant, insistent talk. No period in the history of humanity couldboast of principles higher and nobler than those professed—shouted down from housetops—by the present day proverbial "Man in the Street" who is more often than t a "beast at home." Crowded meetin have been held, Councils have sat in deepdeliberations, nay even a "world war" has en waged,—and all this for a principle! B when one looks for practice and performa,—well! it is "human all too human"! o the cynical it all seems a huge joke for e entertainment of the powers that be! O thinks of the before-war and after-war cities, of the presentation of the "Reforms of the League of Nations, of the Imperi Citizenship and then one ceases to think. A all these fairy tales or "sordid stories"? st listen to one and let us know.

Amongst the many fetter forged during the last war was the cream of a Cotton Contracts Board. Th ree principle that was responsible for the ation of this Board is above vulgar scuity,—to check speculation. The principle so gloriously sound that the fond pares of the Board most strongly believed thatt would work itself. So, they appointed m to the Board wherein the trade is but ngerly represented. Being the guardians the public interests (that eternally slee entity) they need guard none and being a position of power, they have to make their existence felt.

Now, these are democratitays, and people like to try the latest prince pills that are advertised a l'Americaine (when fortunately or unfortunately the wares over and people found that this 'Board' is not ever they began to think that they w in the clutches of some disease. And whats more natural than that they should ask a dose of Self-Determination and Representation?

The Board ordered a Holiy but the Trade chose to do business on thatay. The Board then tried to teach Traderto shield themselves behind authority anthrow of unpleasant obligations, but thTrade preferred being honest, and the dec of the Board disgraced only the paper which it was written. Then the Cotton yde decided to pray (as the fabled frogs didet us see what log is given to them) thathe present unrepresentative irresponsible and be abolished and a representative nonsible Board elected by the Trade be cred in its place. "We are willing to be govied" they said. "But we must have a reprntative Government who can understand a guard our interests." Any agitation to effective must be organised and in this ca the Cotton Brokers' Association, rose tthe occasion. The Board saw that the Asiation was the only body that dare oppose a agitate against its decrees. So it came out th the glorious principle of order and organtion and commanded the Association, "Tl shalt cease to be." But these are bad dayvery bad days indeed for bureaucratic 2nal and the Association stood up and solemnDeclared. "We refuse to cease to be." It wid neither give up its Hall, nor agree to be e of the many to be ruled autocratically bthe Board. So the struggle continued betw the Board and the Association.

A great, and of course glous, desire to stop speculation lead the Hurable Board to recognise two types of Cracts, one of them being Hedge Contracts ich permitted merchants to hedge against tr ready Cotton. They could sell forwa against their ready Cotton in five class

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association, Ltd. Extraordinary Genl. Meeting, Marwari Bazar, 12 noon.

The S. S. Colaba with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Public Meeting of the Citizens of Bombay to take steps to welcome H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Town Hall, 5 p.m. (S.T.).

Mails for Mauritius and Reunibi extra s.s. Itaura via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

MONDAY, April 26.

The Mail Steamer Kashgar with the outward Mails of the 8th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m.

Indo-British Institution: annual meeting of subscribers, School Bulding, Hornby Road, 6-15 p.m.

Memorial Parade, Colaba, 7-15 a.m.

Annual Prize-giving, St. Teresa's High School, Girgaum, 6 p.m. His Grace the Most Revd. Dr. Alban Goodier, S.J., Archbishop of Bombay, presiding.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

DUNKERLEY—April 22nd, at Port Said, James Herbert Dunkerley, late of Bombay (by cable.).

DADAR SARWAJANIK WACHANALAYA.

The six monthly general meeting of the Wachanalaya will be held to-morrow at 2 p.m. (S.T.) in the Dadar English School Hall.

Y. M. EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The opening ceremony of the Boys Scouts troop will take place to-morrow at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will preside.

THE GHAT-KOPAR STUDENTS' UNION.

Under the auspicies of the above union, a meeting will be held to-morrow at 8-30 a.m. in the Kanya-Vidyalaya Hall, when Mr. Jashvantray G. Mehta will deliver a public lecture on "Indian Currency and Currency.

CITY'S HEALTH.

141 deaths occurred in the city of Bombay on Thursday as against 234 on the corresponding day of last year. There were 4 attacks and 4 deaths from plague and 5 attacks and 10 deaths from influenza and Pneumonia.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 713th G. I. P. Ry. Bn. (I. D. F.) will play at the Bombay Gymkhana this evening commencing at 6.15 p.m.

DAKSHINI BRAHMIN CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY, LD.

The First Annual General Meeting of the abovementioned Society will be held in the Brahmin Sabha Hall at Thakurdwar, Bombay to-morrow at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

"KIRTAN" ON EDUCATION.

Mr. Shripad Keshow Naique will perform a public "Kirtan" on Education under the auspices of the Young Daiwadnya Union at 1-30 p.m. to-morrow, at Daiwadnya Association Hall, Pallow Road.

NON-MUSLEMS AND MOSLEM PROPHET.

Under the auspicies of the Anjumane Tarjibo Taalime Islam, Habib building Bhindi Bazar, a public lecture will be delivered by Mowalana Molvi Fazale Husain Salim Varesi Saheb on "the Noble Treatment of non-Muslims by the Prophet," to-morrow at 9 p.m. (B.T.) when Mowalana Moulvi Mir Mohamed Yackoob Sahib will preside.

BROTHERHOOD OF ISLAM.

Under the auspices of the Anjumane Tarjibo Taalime Islam, a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Abdullah Muray, an English Muslim convert, on the "Brotherhood of Islam" at Pydhoni Hamidia Musjid on Tuesday the 20th inst. at 9 p.m. (B.T.) when Mowalana Mir Mohamed Yackoob Sahib will preside.

CABLE DELAYS.

The general Superintendent Eastern Telegraph Co., Ltd., Bombay, notifies the following delays on Cablegrams:—

Bombay to London.—Urgent triple rates 7 hours; Full rates ordinary 12 hours; Deferred 24 hours.

London to Bombay.—Urgent triple rates.—7 hours; Full rate ordinary 1½ days; Deferred 2½ days.

BACKACHE AND SORE KIDNEYS ARE DUE TO ACIDITY.

"Drink a strongly alkaline water to neutralise the acids and flush the kidneys. Then the pains must go." says JOHNNIE BASHAM, Welterweight Boxing Champion of Great Britain.

Not one person in a hundred flushes the kidneys often enough, or knows how to do it preperly. Not one in five hundred over the age of forty understands how easily kidney neglect can lead to serious rheumatism, gout, sciatica, or even such dreaded maladies as Bright's Disease, Dropsy, or Diabetes. It is astonishing how few persons, excepting chemists and the medical profession, understand that the water we drink must reach the kidneys by first being absorbed into the blood, and that if the water is strongly alkaline it thoroughly flushes the kidneys when being expelled, taking with it the acids and impurities it has absorbed while in the blood. This is why the strongly alkaline waters of famous hot springs are so effective. Kidney, rheumatic, or uric acid sufferers can easily prove this to their complete satisfaction and without stirring a single step from their own homes. Simply drink before breakfast every other morning, for a week or two, a glass of hot water in which you have dissolved a level teaspoonful of the Alkia Saltrates (powder form), which all chemists can supply. Its taste is pleasant, its cost very slight indeed, and it probably is as good as anything you can use for the purpose. Afterward, you will not be likely to have much patience with any of your friends if they continue to suffer after you have told them about this.

PUBLIC SERVANT DEFIED.

MANAGER OF PRESS FINED RS 400.

Yesterday, a fine of Rs. 400 was inflicted upon Mr. Ratanshah E. Kohiyar, the Agent, Manager and Secretary of the Albert Press Company, Ltd., who was charged by Mr. S. S. Billimoria, Inspector of Limited Companies, with refusing to produce documents to a public servant and with an offence under Section 140 of the Indian Companies' Act, before Mr. Aston, the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Bowen, Government Solicitor, conducted the prosecution and Mr. Vicaji, Bar.-at-Law, appeared for the accused.

It appears that in December and January last, Mr. Billimoria wanted to inspect the accounts and vouchers of the Albert Press Company, Ltd., but the accused refused an inspection and hence the charges.

The accused pleaded guilty and his counsel Mr. Vicaji requesting his Worship for a lenient sentence said the accused was eighty years old, physically infirm and had a defective eye-sight and had not intentionally defied the request of Mr. Billimoria.

Mr. Bowen, in reply, said if the accused was infirm he ought to have handed over the charge to somebody else and that he was once more charged in September last, when he was fined Rs. 50 and that time too he made promises of producing the required documents shortly. He added that teh offence was a serious one and although he would not press for an imprisonment he would press for a heavy fine.

His Worship convicted the accused and ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 200 on each charge.

INSULT AND ASSAULT.

ACCUSED EXRESSES REGRET.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvod, Mr. Meherjibhoy Bamonji Kashinath, yesterday, prosecuted Mr. A. Longworth, an engineer in the employ of Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Company with insult and assault.

The facts of the case were that the complainant had a launch lying on the foreshore of the Bombay Harbour for some repairs, which were undertaken by Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Company. There was a dispute over an eccentric rod removed from the launch by the Company's men and on the 29th ultimo he went to the latter's office and asked an explanation from the accused who got annoyed at this and called the complainant a rogue and rough and gave him a slap on the face.

On the accused's expressing regret for the incident the case was compounded.

In this case Mr. Sorab B. Banaji, Bar.-at-Law, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Little, Solicitor, defended the accused.

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

A Gazette of India Extraordinary dated Simla, the 20th April 1920 says:—

In accordance with an undertaking given by the Director-General Posts and Telegraphs, on behalf of Government in the Imperial Legislative Council on March 10th, the Government of India have decided to appoint a Committee consisting of Government officers, non-official gentlemen and representatives of the staff to enquire into the conditions of service and pay of the subordinate postal staff. The Committee will be constituted as follows:—

PRESIDENT.

Mr. H. N. Heseltine, C.I.E., late of the Indian Finance Department.

MEMBERS.

The Hon. Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma Garu, Member, Imperial Legislative Council.

Sir Henry Ledgard of Messrs. Cooper Allen and Company, Cawnpore.

Mr. E. A. Doran, C.I.E., late Postmaster-General.

Rao Bahadur Srinivasa Rangachari, President, Bangalore Postal Union.

Khan Sahib Eshan Azim, Superintendent of Post Offices, United Provinces.

SECRETARY.

Mr. P. N. Mukerji, M.A., M.R.A.S., Financial Personal Assistant to the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

2. The terms of reference to the Committee are to enquire into the condition of service of the non-gazetted supervisory, clerical, sorting, delivery, and menial establishment employed in the Postal Branch, and such subordinate esthablishments of the Telegraph Branch, including Telephone staff, as have not been dealt with by the recent Telegraph Staff Committee, with special reference to the rates of pay and allowances, the hours of duty, and the principles which have been laid down for fixing the strength of the staff.

3. The Committee will assemble in Simla in April 1920.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.

RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C., 2 C.C., 5 C.C., 10 C.C. and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for 5th prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glas Slides, TEST TUBES, AMPOULES, bottle shape, in all sizes. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.

S. N. GUNDI,
Wholesale Chemist,
Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Established 1890. Over 38 Years.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

No More Risks of Operation.

Specific guarantees radical cure of Hydrocele, Tumour, Varicocele, Hernia Elephantiasis of any nature and duration by external use only. It is harmless and free from injurious ingredients and gaining reputation for and wide. Rs. 2-8 per Phial of 1 oz.; 1 lb. Rs. 30.

European Medical Officer, Tanjore, says:—'atronising your specific for Elephantiasis, found these really good and efficacious.

Mr. Maung Ba Tin, Rangoon, says: Thanks he Hernia specific did me much good. Please end 6 Phials more.

Mr. V. T. Stephen Hyderabad (Sind) says: I thank you for 1 lb. Hydrocele specific which cured me radically.

G. BROTHERS (C)

85 Bechoo Chaterjee's Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR.

In "Masks and Faces," the principal film which is being shown this week at the Excelsior Theatre, some of the leading lights of the British drama assisted, for this was a film which was originally conceived for the benefit of a well known charity, and now that the film has served its purpose the residents of Bombay are getting the advantage of a copy of it. It is a film which tells the old, old story. There was a woman and a man. They were married, and they were tolerably happy in their married life. But there came into it another woman—an actress, and all the world knows what actresses are. Something very terrible, of course! Well, she steals his love. How to win it back—that is the problem with which the wife is faced. She does it. How? That is toid in the film, which all must see. On these warm days it is a convenience to be able to drop in somewhere before dinner where one can be cool. The Excelsior is the ideal place. There one can always be cool, and spend a pleasant hour or two as well. But the theatre is very popular for meetings just now, so that our advertising columns must be watched in case the cinema goer may be disappointed.

EMPIRE.

At the Empire Theatre there is being shown a film to which justice can scarcely be done in a preliminary notice. It is a film which must be seen to be appreciated. "The More Excellent Way" is a story in which a wife has two paths between which she may choose. She finds that she has married a man whom she does not love; the man she loves is a drunkard and a dissolute neir-do-well. Where lies her choice? Must she continue her alliance with a man whom she has every respect for, but no filial affection, or should she cast her lot with the man she loves and risk her future, with her happiness just as insecure? The man she loved she had been engaged to. The engagement had been broken off because her fiancee had dined wisely and not too well. So she turns to her guardian for consolation, and in the moment of disappointment she accepts his offer of marriage.

The part of the unhappy wife gives great opportunities for a great cinema actress to rise to, and a great cinema actress rises to those opportunities in Miss Anita Stewart. Her acting is simply superb. But to continue the story, the husband finds that his wife does not love him and still loves her old flame, and knowing the character of the man he is up against he entrusts all her securities to a faithful colonel friend whom he knows he can rely on. His rival in love tries to ruin him on the stock exchange. He fails, and instead he ruins himself. Then he becomes desperate, and the solution of the lady's problems is to be found in the suicide of her ex and her return to "the more excellent way", in which, we may hope, she finds much happiness in the future.

EMPRESS.

Three episodes are being given to-night from that remarkable serial which has proved so immensely popular at the Empress Theatre—"The Iron Test." They do not lack in thrills. There are at least two super thrills to each of them, and each of the episodes winds up with the onlooker "guessing," just as the reader of the serial story is left "guessing" (and sometimes gasping) at the end of each instalment. In the sixth episode the big thrill is where Moreno, while driving an aeroplane fights off several of his enemies who seek to climb up the sides of the plane. It is a real airship that Moreno guides, and the life and death struggle between the men as the machine rises furnishes one of the most gripping scenes in this serial. In the seventh episode there is more excitement. Antonio Moreno and Carol Holloway are here shown fleeing from the villains in an automobile which is enveloped in flames As Miss Holloway oin the role of the heroine is trying to open the gasolene tank in the car, which is racing along at a mad pace, a bullet hits the tank and explodes. The danger to Miss Holloway and Moreno, the latter driving the car, is uncomfortably real. The car speeds on, its occupants surrounded by smoke and flame, and finally it is driven into a river, which is almost deep enough to submerge the machine altogether. Thus they swim to safety.

In the eighth episode Carol has two harrowing experiences. One is with a lion; the other with dynamite. There have already been enough thrills in this film to last the average man a life-time made up of continual war. But there are still a few in reserve. They will be shown later on. Meanwhile, the audience has quite enough to go on with.

WEST-END CINEMA.

How an adroitly evil tongue can work the destruction of many lives is demonstrated in a dramatic fashion by Vitagraph's new picture, "The Vengeance of Durand". This production, in which Alice Joyce takes the stellar role, will be shown at the West-End Cinema this week.

Armand La Farge, villain of the photoplay, employs the evil tongue. With deft word and smile bestowed here and there this creature incites others to violent jealousy. The tremendous emotion produced in Henri Durand, an aristocratic Frenchman, brings about the dramatic climax of the play, a startling revenge.

"The Vengeance of Durand" was adapted from the famous novel written by Rex Beach.

JOINT COMMITTEE.

Thus the London Correspondent of the "Englishman". It is expected that after the Easter recess the Joint Committee which examined the Government of India Act will be reconstituted to consider the draft rules now under active preparation. Since the Committee is intended to advise the Secretary of State, it may be anticipated that Mr. Montagu will not again be a member of it, and will be represented by Lord Sinha. Another withdrawal will be that of Lord Sydenham, who feels that he is not in sufficient sympathy with the policy, of which the Act is a framework, of filling out th esuperstructure, Colonel Yate, whose exclusion from the Joint Committee last year was so unjustifiable, having regard to the fact that he is the only member of the House of Commons who has ruled an Indian province, will now be asked to serve. His conservatism will be amply countered by the membership of Colonel Wedgwood, whose emotional Radicalism was manifested in the Committee debates on the measure last December.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

A press communiques states:—

It is notified for general information on that the London New York cross rate on the 22nd instant was 390.

"PAGLIACCI" AND "CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA."

A VERY LARGE GATHERING.

The popularity of "Pagliacci" and "Cavalleria Rusticana" two grand operas by Mascagni and Leoncavallo respectively was very strongly evidence at the Royal Opera House on Thursday night when a tremendous house greeted the two tragedies in a manner which almost overwhelmed the members of the Russian Grand Opera Company. Both works are of recent composition, "Cavalleria Rusticana" gaining the Grand Prix de Rome in 1890 and out of pique, it is said that Leoncavallo, old enough to be Mascequis father composed "Pagliacci." Whereas the London publisher of "Cavallaria Rusticana" made a fortune, the same firm lost most of it when taking over "Pagliacci."

"Pagliacci" is a play within a play representing a performance on a make shift stage such as itenerant actors erect, before a number of villagers. And while the acting is going on, Caesio, one of the actors has to act a tragedy which is a part of his real life and real murder is the result. "Cavalleria Rusticana" deals with a young soldier Turridder, who goes to the wars leaving his lover Lola. During his absence Lola has become the wife of Alfio whose occuyation is that of a carter. Turridu turns his attentions to Santuzza but still loves Lola for whom Turridu slights Santuzza. Alfio challenges Turridu to a duel with knives and Turridu is slain.

Both operas were equally well produced and interpreted and each had its special attractions. The famous prologue in which Tonio (Mr. Ulianoff) comes before the curtain to sing of what will be acted was vociferously applauded and Mr. Ulianoff achieved a success which was unanimously recognised. For the most part his fine rich baritone voice was faultless and one overlooked just a note the same note twice, which was a little grating. An Mr. Ulianoff acted that song with a charm that although Russian was in a measure intelligible. Signor Sammarco, was it who made such a name for himself as "Tonio" a great character part of Tonio and Mr. Ulianoff was just such a consistent success. "Canio" (Mr. Busanovsky) has become famous for his expression of deep pasion and the great. Enrico Caruso made a triumph at Covent Garden in that character, Mr. Busanovsky was seen and heard to more advantage than in anything he has undertaken during the season while the efforts of "Nedda" (Miss Sasongova) were almost the equal, though a smaller part, of her "La Boheme's" Mimi. She introduced that fire into the character which the part demands. Mr. Gorlenko took Beppo, the Harlequin and Mr. N. Busanovsky that of Silvio, the young peasant.

We missed the harp in the immortal Interinezzo played during the performance of "Cavalleria Rusticana" but then again one cannot expect a replica of a Covent Garden performance in Bombay by a touring company, as some people seem to think should be the case. The orchestra, however, played with masterly precision and Mr. Vasilieff, the conductor had to bow his acknowledgments again and again. It was only to be expected that Miss Guisieva, the brilliant soprano should provide a Santuzza with telling effect and with Mr. Alexander Proebrajensky as Turridu and Mr. Ulianoff as Alfio, there was a trio which carried the tragedy through in a manner which would have done credit to any opera house in the world. Mr. Ulianoff's famous whip song, curiously enough was sung without a whip and this is mentioned because the writer has listened to "Cavalleria Rusticani" a score of times and never remembers missing the crack of the whip before.

The chorus work in "Cavalleria Rusticani" was especially good, as volume of harmonious sound almost thrilling the vast audience. Then again the drinking chorus after Turridu's song "Hail the red winer", richly flowing was a very fine effort.

The two operas were hailed as huge successes, and the crowded condition which is guaranteed from the booking this afternoon for "Rigoletto" will no doubt hail that grand opera for the company give a truly remarkable interpretation of it. To-night will be the ever popular "It Travatore."

IL TROVATORE.

ARGUMENT.

ACT I.

Scene 1 The guard room in the castle of Luna. Ferrando, an old and trusted vassal of the Count, orders the guards to keep watch while Di Luna wanders restlessly beneath the window of Leonora, whom he loves. Luna's heart is torn with jealousy against his fortunate rival, the troubadour, Manrico. In order to keep awake, Ferrando narrates the history of the Count to the guard. (Ferrando: "Once upon a time a father of two sons lived happily. It appears that a gipsy of dreadful aspect had once exercised her magic arts upon the little brother of the Count, making the child weak and ill, and for this had been burnt alive as a witch. Dying, she had commanded her daughter Azucena to avenge her which vengeance has been partially accomplished by the carrying off of the child. Although no news had been heard of him, the father refused to believe in his son's death, and dying, commanded his son, Count di Luna, to seek for the gipsy.

Scene 2—Garden in the Palace of the Princess.

Leonora confesses her love for Manrico to her confident Inez. ("The stars shone".) When they have gone, Count Luna hears the voice of his rival, (Manrico, behind the Scenes: "Alone and forsaken am I".) Leonora in the darkness mistakes the Count for her lover, when Manrico himself enters the garden and she rushes to his arms. The Count recognises Manrico as his enemy, who has been condemned to death and endeavours to compel him to fight. When they cross swords Leonora intervenes

ACT II.

Scene 1—Camp of the gipsies.

Manrico at the bedside of his mother, Azucena. (Chorus: "See the clouds in heaven's vault.") Azucena is the daughter of the gipsy burnt by the Count. She is old, but still nurses her vengeance. (Aria: "Flames rise to Heaven"). The gipsies break up camp while Azucena confesses to Manrico that after stealing him she had intended to burn the Count's little son, but had thrown her own child into the flames instead, Manrico realises that he is not the son of Azucena, but loves her as if she were indeed his mother, as she has always been faithful and loving to him. A messenger arrives and reports that Leonora, who believes Manrico dead, is about to take veil, Manrico rushes away to prevent her from following out this purpose.

Scene 2—Before the Convent.

Luna and his attendants intend to abduct Leonora. (Aria: "Her eyes heavenly light") Leonora and nuns appear in procession, but Manrico prevents Luna from carrying out his plans.

ACT III.

Scene 1—Luna's Camp.

(Chorus: "In the midst of conflict".) Ferrando brings in the captured Azucena. She is recognised by Luna and sentenced to be burnt.

Scene 2—Chamber in the castle, which is besieged by Manrico.

Leonora and Manrico give only for each other. (Aria Manrico: "For you, my dear one, would I willingly die.") Ruiz, Manrico's comrade, reports that Azucena is to be executed. Manrico flies to her aid. (Stretta: "I see the flames to Heaven reach.")

ACT IV.

Scene 1—Before the dungeon keep.

Scene 2 The Prison Cell.

Leonora attempts to free Manrico, who has been captured by Luna. (Miserere of the prisoners and Aria of Manrico in the cell: "The death hour is near.") Leonora begs Luna for mercy and offers herself in place of her lover. She promises to give herself to the Count but intends to take poison before the marriage.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

B. E. S. (OLD BOYS) (1) BEAT CUSTOMS (0)

The tournament proper began on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Friday, when the contestants—the Customs and the B. E. S. Old Boys put up a gallant fight, in which hot pace was kept up throughout, the game resulting in a victory for the B. E. S. Old Boys by a goal to nil. A victory for the B. E. S. Old Boys by a goal to nil. It was a very close and even encounter and considering the balance of exchanges a draw might have been a true index of the game. Both teams had a fairly equal share in attack and that the Customs could not put through ever once was distinctly bad luck. It looked as though they were not destined not to score and Dame Fortune never smiled and they had to retire beaten to the Chagrin and disapointment of their supporters. The teams were very evenly matches and both defence had to work very hard to hold the opposing attacking string at bay. The Byculla were, however more quick and clever in stick work and this finally gave them the victory.

The opening operations saw the B. E. S. forwards attacking in vigorous style but the Customs defence staved off a few onslaughts and Cowton negotiated a couple of shots in brilliant style. The Customs thereafter got going and the B.E.S. defence had many anxious moments. The spell of attack was, however, temporary, as soon after a determined and combined rush within ten minutes from the start by the B. E. S. forwards resulted in Kale scoring the only goal of the evening which proved to be the winning point. For the following ten minutes the Customs' forward sedulously fed by their defensive ranks, vigorously raided the B. E. S. defence, but try as they would, the ball went anywhere but between the posts and whenever any shot looked dangerous Harper was all there to avert a calamity. A hot and fast struggle ensued and it seemed as though the Customs would equalise but that was not to be. Attacks followed counter-attacks and during a melee at the closing period Murray was injured which necessitated a temporary cessation of hostilities. Soon after half-time was called.

On resuming after interval, the B. E. S. forwards made a few raids on the Customs but Dudley was a tower of strength as was Cowton behind him. Then followed a period in which both sets of half-backs strained every nerve not only to spoil the opposing tactics, but also to put their forwards ahead. Brilliant runs fine dodges and determined stand in defence on each side gave the spectators some thrilling movements and both sets of forwards lost some open chances by shooting wide of the mark. As the game wore on, the Customs, who had evidently more stamina than their opponents, worked their way up, but the Byculla defence persistently refused to be beaten. The Customs' forward had some glorious chances during the closing period, but fated not to score they retired as stated above.

The teams were:—

B. E. S. Old Boys:—Harper, Jukes and Murray; Hassett, Sausman and D'Avoine; Jewell, Brown, Kale, Whitaker and Sinclair.

Customs:—Cowton; Dudley and Abraham; Monro, Godfrey and Gordon; Burke, Wright, Knox Davis and Clark.

Umpires:—Messrs. C. D'Souza and Reporter.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

1/119th Infantry v. Government Telegraphs.

A CHARITY MATCH.

A Charity match will be played on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Sunday between the Hornets and the 1/119th Infantry, when a great game is expected.

ENGLISH RACING.

CORN SACK WINS.—CITY AND SUBURBAN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 21.

Rsed. 8-30 p.m., April 23.

CITY AND SUBURBAN:—

Corn Sack	1
Square Measure	2
Furious	3

Sixteen ran. Won by a short head and neck.

Omit Lady Craigie. Otherwise the starters were identical with the list of probables.

JALLIANWALLA BAUG.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM ALL-INDIA.

NEED FOR CONTINUING COLLECTION WORK.

Mr. Girdhardal wires from Amritsar under date 22:—

An impression prevails in certain quarters that the National Week is over and therefore no more subscriptions for the Jallianwala Bagh Memorial are to be collected. This is entirely wrong. Friends all over the country should kindly continue raising funds for the National Memorial. A special week was organised to facilitate and hasten this collection. In addition to three lakhs of rupees announced in Bombay and Rs. 75,000 from Lahore, information is received of the following further contributions:—Sindh Rs. 40,000, including Rs. 11,000 from Hyderabad and Rs. 10,600 from Shikarpur, Ludhiana Rs. 10,000, Sialkot Rs. 9,000, Hoshiarpur Rs. 7,000, Kasur Rs. 1,500, Surat Rs. 1,203, Akola Rs. 500, Meerut City Rs. 5,000, Benares Rs. 2,800, Ambala Rs. 1,300, Meerut Cantonment Rs. 3,317, Lyallpur Rs. 2,500, Allahabad Rs. 8,000, Ahmedabad Rs. 4,056, Satyagraha Ashram Sabharmatti Rs. 1,000.

Details of individual subscriptions will be published separately. Cash collections should reach Amritsar as soon as possible. Earnest and continued assistance from all is requested to raise and collect further subscriptions.

"HEART AND MIND OF YOUNG INDIA."

To understand what is happening in India it is necessary to try to realise the atmosphere in which young India lives and reverberation there, of our declarations about freedom in Europe. . . It is not India that is our problem at the moment, but the heart and mind of young Indians whom we have educated.—"Manchester Guardian."

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 22.

The western disturbance has given nearly general rain in Kashmir and North-East Baluchistan and local rain in the North-West Frontier Provinces. There has also been local rain in Malabar with a few falls in the Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Mysore and Assam. The chief amounts:—Sonamarg, Skardu half an inch, Parachinar one and a half, Drosh, Fort Sandeman, Quetta and Chaman a quarter, Marmagoa one, Mangalore one and a half.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in Baluchistan.

Homar's Sugarine.

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An owner of this wonderful vegetable preparation made to substitute three pounds of sugar in this high time as 0/8/-. A harmless beneficial to health and the most economical preparation.

Government Analyser and eminent physicians have certified it being free from all injurious ingredients.

4 to 5 drops to sweeten a cup of tea, coffee, milk, syrup, etc., 7 to 8 drops for a bottle of any sweet-drinks, lemonade, etc. Can be profitably used for Cakes, Pastries, Pudding, Biscuits and so on.

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Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest, and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man of man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only (13s. 4d.)

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272 Safes supplied for Savings Bank India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta in the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, in July 1912.
210 Burglar-Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government, to replace other makers' safes that had been burgled.
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DUMAS, (near Surat).

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. R. JUMBUNATTAN.—Declined with thanks Anti-humbug—We cannot publish your letter.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, April 24, 1920.

MANDATES.

Article XXII. of the Covenant of the League of Nations—a Covenant which to all intents and purposes remains as yet a mere paper Covenant and which, therefore, stands the risk of being repudiated as a mere "scrap of paper" by any of the high contracting parties to it,—provides for what is called the mandatory system, under which the tutelage of nations not yet able to stand by themselves is entrusted to advanced nations who are best fitted to undertake the task. The Covenant recognises three different stages of development requiring different kinds of mandates: the (A) class comprising communities like those belonging to the Turkish Empire, which can be provisionally recognised as independent, subject to advice and assistance from the mandatory; (B) communities like those of Central Africa to be administered by the mandatory under conditions generally approved by the Members of the League, where equal opportunities for trade will be allowed to all Members; and the (C) class, consisting of communities, such as South-West Africa and the South Pacific Islands, to be administered under the laws of the mandatory as integral portions of its territory. It is laid down in all these cases that "the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilisation" and that securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in the Covenant. It is also distinctly laid down in the case of the (A) class mandate that "the wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the mandatory." Now, how have the signatories to the Covenant observed the terms thereof? Any impartial observer of current events will have no hesitation in saying that these signatories by their actions have repeatedly shown that the Covenant is more honoured in the breach than in the observance. Let us take the case of the territories that have formed part of the Ottoman Empire. The British and the French, either singly or jointly, are at present in occupation of these territories and apparently mean to remain there as virtual masters till they are formally appointed mandatories. The League of Nations is said to have declined a mandate for Armenia; it means that joint control is rejected in favour of exclusive occupation by claimants. But is there any likelihood of the essential condition of these mandates, namely, conformity with the wishes of the communities concerned in the selection of the mandatories, being observed?

In every case the principle has been or is being sought to be set at naught. The French in Syria, the Greeks in Smyrna, the British in Mesopotamia and other parts of Turkey are bent upon remaining there. The wishes of the people seem to concern nobody. In a word, the violation of this essential condition could not be more flagrant than as we find it to-day. The people of Syria have unanimously acclaimed Emir Feisul as their king and they are bitterly opposed to the French as a mandatory power. Yet, the French seem determined to remain in Syria, relying on superior force, because of the tempting natural resources of that land, and the extension of power. In the case of Britain also, Major-General Maurice recently pointed out in the "Daily News" that Mr. Lloyd George's speeches went behind past pledges of the Allies. In the House of Commons last month the Premier stated that the reason why the British were extending their frontiers to include the distant province of Mosul, was that "Mosul is a country with great possibilities. It has reached oil deposits." So oil is the magnet that draws Britain more and more into the interior. Mr. Lloyd George has repeatedly told the British will not give up Mosul, though Mr. Asquith and other more moderate statesmen have been urging that the British should confine themselves to the Busrah zone. What in these circumstances becomes of the high principles enunciated in the Covenant that "the wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the mandatory" and that the well-being and development of the peoples concerned will be the "sacred trust of civilisation?" If communities and lands are to be exploited mainly for the benefit of the mandatory, and not essentially for the benefit of the peoples concerned, then all talk of the sacred trust of civilisation and of the world being made safe for democracy as a result of the war is pure camouflage. The sooner the mask of benevolence is thrown off and the dominance of purely political and economic interests in the post-war settlement of conquered territories is asserted publicly, the better would it be for the sake of international honour and political candour.

In this connection we cannot do better that reproduce here the following weighty words of Major-General Maurice used in the course of his communication to the "Daily News":—

Of all the nations which have subscribed to the Covenant we are the one which can best give the world a lead in the application of the spirit of the Covenant to current problems of administration and of international relations. It should be the duty and privilege of the British Government to urge that the League be invested with all possible responsibility and power; it should be the duty and privilege of the and in the Council of the League to urge British Representatives in the Assembly upon their colleagues the acceptance of such responsibilities. With what face can they do this if we add to our Empire a vast new territory in the spirit of prospectors and company promoters? I do not believe that even on the grounds of of expediency, Mr. Lloyd George is right. I do not believe that the company which he is promoting will give the British taxpayers a return for the capital which he has expended and will be made to expend. I believe that if we insist upon holding Mosul and Baghdad, the prospects of our being able to reduce our military expenditure are small, and that the prospects of our becoming involved in an interminable series of minor expeditions against the tribesmen along and within our new borders are great. Though the question of expediency is a secondary matter as compared with the question of principle in this matter honesty is the best policy.

All the three Great Powers, Great Britain, France and Italy, who dominate or rather compose the Supreme Council at Paris, have an unparalleled opportunity to set an example to the rest of the nations of the world in self-restraint and moderation in the midst of great temptations for abuse of power. Will they carry out the terms of the Covenant not only in the letter but also in the true spirit thereof? They are in the position of virtual dictators of the world—will they also be the moral and spiritual leaders of it? If they do not aspire to it, let us revert to simpler words like annexation instead of using periphrases like "discharging responsibilities." Let us give up objects like "making the world for democracy" which seem to be foreign from present experiences. Is it true that, to quote Sir Edward Carson's mordant parody, the war has made the world safe for hypocrisy?

THE LIGHT THAT FAILED

Supporters of the disastrous policy of selling Reverse Drafts sought to befog the entire trade-position of India. They wanted to make out that the situation was so beset with uncertainties, that no action of Government could be validly criticised as distinctly aggravating the confusion. Thus in supporting the Paper Currency Amendment Bill, the Hon. Mr. Crum made reckless statements touching the occasion for the sale of Reverse Drafts. He said: "The Hon. Mr. Sarma said that the balance of trade is really in favour of India. Well, I am not quite sure that it is, and *that is really the crux of the whole problem.* If the balance of trade were in favour of India, that is to say in favour of India at the present moment, then I personally cannot see how exchange is going down in the way it is going, and I do think that temporarily (I believe it only to be temporary), the balance of trade has turned against India, and therefore, in order to preserve some sort of equilibrium of exchange, Reverse Councils must be continued." In other words, Mr. Crum, crab-wise, argued backwards and on reaching the issue of trade-balance, took it airily for granted that facts must fit in with the only excuse possible for Government action. The Hon. Mr. Hailey took Mr. Crum as a great financial authority and quoted his surmises against Sir Fazulbhoy and Mr. Sarma. Touched by the devotion with which Mr. Crum put his faculties to the support of the Government, Mr. Hailey observed: "Mr. Crum amidst our many critics here and elsewhere, has held out a guiding light to one who is tossing on rather troubled waters, and I thank him for the assistance he has rendered us." The plight of the Finance Member as one tossed on troubled waters, will no doubt evoke sympathy, but it will not alter the quality of the guiding light. The supposition that the balance of trade was against India, was of course, essential for the supporters of the sale of Reverse Bills. Mr. Webb had to be lifted out of a quandary of erroneous reasonings by Mr. Bomanji, who quoted statistics reaching till the end of last December. How are the facts now? The Department of Statistics has published results pertaining to the whole of the Financial year. Imports amounted to 208 crores while exports rose to 327 crores. The figures go flat against convenient assumptions. But Mr. Crum may say that he did not allude to the results of the whole year, but merely dwelt on the developments of the moment at which he was holding out the guiding light. Mr. Crum spoke on March 17: so did the struggler in the waters, Mr. Hailey. The figures for March have, however, been published. The trade-returns of March show imports to the tune of 24 crores and exports to the tune of 32 crores. What ground there was for Mr. Crum's assumption, one fails to understand. As the figures were not available for March, gay conjectures could be made in the Council without risk of contradiction. The result of reckless economics is however becoming apparent, and the public have reason most emphatically to protest against the sale of Reverse Councils. The fact that the guiding light has failed is a matter that concerns the credit of the trustful gazer: but money has become stringent in the market and it rather concerns the people. We are startled to hear that the Hundi rate of discount in the bank has risen to 11 per cent. Surely we are having symptoms of speeding disaster. Will Mr. Hailey realise the existence of rocks ahead and steer his course back against the light that failed?

Notes of the Day.

Are We "Prospering"?

Among the beliefs that good and loyal citizens in India are expected to hold, is the presumption that the country is thriving under the bureaucracy. To question it, is something like blasphemy and the sceptic, if he is loud enough, soon finds himself in the black-list. Dadabhai Navroji, Digby and Dutt—men who studied the condition of villages first-hand—had strong views on the point: When Sir Sankaran Nair alluded to the growing poverty of the masses, there was a great stir in the Joint Committee. The blessings of British Rule by hypothesis, start with peace and prosperity. The word "prosperity" is dear to the bureaucracy which at least cannot complain of not having thrived. Lord Sydenham, vastly scandalised, asked Sir Sankaran Nair: "Can you give reasons for believing that poverty in India is increasing?" The reply opened with these words: "I can do that, the strongest proof, in my opinion, is the rate of mortality, according to census accounts taken in India. That is one." Foiled over the facts, his lordship took refuge in a rather familiar argument which did not amount to anything more than gossip. Lord Sydenham said: "When I was in India, I was assured by Indians who are not old men that in their life-time they have seen signs of improvement." Perhaps his interlocutors did see signs of improvement and perhaps they enjoyed them. But this kind of rattle about "assurances" will not pass muster among intelligent people who look beyond the society with which governors mix.

Terrible Facts.

What are the facts? In reply to Mr. Lunn Mr. Fisher gave the figures of mortality in India. The figures are made out per thousand:—

1913	28.72
1914	30.00
1915	29.94
1916	29.10
1917	32.72
1918	62.42

The facts are rather annoying to honest eulogists of India's "prosperity" at the time of the Budget. So long as they do not care to see their significance they are as free to rant away as ignorant critics who take the "prosperity" of the millions as the first article of their creed. Income-tax figures may be juggled with, but they will not conceal the dismal havoc of perishing millions. The accumulation of wealth in some quarters does not cover the decay of men and women in the bulk. Take the figures of infant mortality in the city of Bombay. In one week 420 children were born in Bombay, of whom 362 died! Of every thousand deaths in the city, more than 600 are infants and the most common cause of death is the quaint disease known as "debility." Debility simply means that the children are ill-fed and born without sufficient vital capital. It is easy to say that the cause of high mortality is the neglect of hygiene. Making allowance for that factor, the terrible fact remains that the people are too ill-fed and even famished for the conditions of life. They are economically unequal to the struggle of life. No wonder that Lord Sydenham referred to unknown authorities for proving the flourishing condition of the people!

SADARI THE GATEMAN

Sadari was a gateman on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway near the little town of Hathras. At the age of forty, after twenty-one years of service, he was still drawing the same munificent salary of six rupees on which he had started life. He had a free cabin to live in, but this cabin was only a large-sized kennel. Sadari, however, did not regard it as such. He never realised that it was too small to accommodate with any convenience his wife, his ten year old daughter and himself. Even had he realized this fact it would not have disturbed his equanimity, for, like the pious Moslem as he was, he regarded both good and evil, and whatever else that happened, as the dispensations of a benevolent providence, whose decrees were always just, and were, therefore, to be borne as cheerfully as possible.

Sadari had much to thank Allah for His work was of the lightest possible kind. He had to close and lock the gates at the passing of the trains. Yet, light as it was, it was not light enough for the gateman. He, therefore, had recourse to a simple plan by which he saved more than half his labour. The road which crossed the line was used by hardly a dozen carts in the course of the day. In spite of this Sadari had always to be on the look-out for the trains which were rarely regular. In India, punctuality among men and trains is never extolled as a virtue, and, consequently, unpunctuality is never condemned for the vice it is.

Sadari circumvented this irregularity of the trains by keeping the gates always locked. It saved him worry and left him a great part of the day to indulge in moral speculations. When a stray cart came along, the cartman had to shout twice or thrice to bring the gateman out of his reverie. The latter in turn would shout to his daughter to fetch the key and let the cart pass. No cartman ever thought of objecting to this plan, as it never occurred to any of them that Sadari by keeping the gates always locked, was committing a breach of duty.

Thus then Sadari was as happy as a man could be. He did not lavish much love on his wife and still less on his daughter. This latter had since her birth brought him his only anxiety. If he could see her married, happy or otherwise, life would be a rare joy to him. He had resolved to get her married at twelve. She was ten already, and that was some consolation to the aggrieved father. With this aim Sadari began practising the most rigid economy to provide his daughter's dowry. Like all other good husbands Sadari was a victim of domestic tyranny, and he recognised this more than ever, as soon as the effects of his economy began to be felt in his house.

Two years came and went. Ameena, the daughter, was now twelve complete. In accordance with his plan, her father consulted a barber, who was also a negotiator of marriages, and commissioned him to get a good husband for his daughter. The amount of the commission was, of course, to depend on the qualities of the bridegroom secured.

A desirable young man was at last found. His one great attraction in the eyes of his prospective father-in-law was the fact of his demanding the least amount in dowry of all the claimants for the hand of the unseen and little known Ameena. This young man's choice, however, was not dictated by a lofty disregard of wealth. In fact, he, like his wife to be, had no choice in the matter. It was a compromise between his parents and Ameena's. Before the settlement was arrived at, there were many disagreements between Sadari and his better half, as a result of which their tiny abode resounded with the din of closing intentions expressed in many a not very pleasant word. Sadari did not like the match over much. He considered that a mere raw-boned youth with a face deeply pitted with small-pox marks was no adequate return for a sum of two hundred rupees, supplemented by the charms of his daughter. His wife did not object to her son-in-law's appearance. In this she was no doubt swayed by that secret emotion which inspires the ill-favoured to view with sympathy the defects of those who have been as unkindly treated by nature as themselves. And so the match was arranged.

Sadari's purse, in spite of the owner's rigid economy could not meet the heavy demands made upon it. To reinforce it the gateman sought the aid of a money-lender. This aid was secured on the pledge of a part of his wife's ornaments.

The marriage was celebrated with due dullness and simplicity. Ameena left her home as she had come into it—in tears. But not empty handed. The dowry portion had been spent in clothes and ornaments which adorned her person on the day of her going. Albeit cheap, her saree was of silk, and her nose-rings, ear-rings, and her bangles, anklets, and armlets, though of gold had undergone, while in the goldsmith's hands, a species of change, the result of an alchemic treatment of the clever craftsman to whose mercy their making had been confided. Ameena, however, was blissfully unconscious of this and thought they were pure gold because they shone so bright. Thus like an old time galley, richly laden with silk and gold, she left with her lord and master for the new abode that was to shelter her for life. From his gate Sadari watched his child depart. His habitually expressionless countenance did not change. He felt that a great burden had been lifted off his shoulders and that his life thenceforth would be a foretaste of that more blissful life in Paradise that Allah promises to all true believers. But this poor pious son of Islam did not know the nature of worries, which leave their victim only to return in larger numbers, and this was what happened now in his own case. What often happens in political history now happened in his own. He had called in the aid of an ally more powerful than himself. The pledge on which he had borrowed for his daughter's dowry could not be redeemed within the stipulated term and had to be forfeited.

Another grief and one harder to bear was the frequent interruption in his daily reflections occasioned by the absence of a substitute to do his work. Rapt in the most sublime speculations his mind would

(Continued on page 14.)

KHILAFAT DELEGATION IN PARIS.

"SITUATION MORE HOPEFUL."

MOHAMED ALI'S MESSAGE.

The following cablegram, dated the 21st instant from Mr. Mahomed Ali, head of the Khilafat Delegation in England, has been received by Mr. Chotani, President of the Central Khilafat Committee of India:—

Wired San Remo to the President, Supreme Council, British French Italian Premiers, and the Japanese Ambassador a strong statement of the Indian case, again urging the hearing the delegation before final decision.

(We) held a most successful large meeting of select Parisians in a beautiful hall called Salle Hoche on the twentieth, Deputy Jules Roche, Former Finance Minister, (and) a great economist, presiding. (He) said India played a great part in civilising the world which owed her a deep debt to be repaid by securing her liberty of conscience.

M. Bluysen Deputy, French India, made a great speech explaining the Islamic brotherhood (and) the Indian spirituality testifying the strong Moslem and Indian feeling and pledged full support (in) parliamentary and Government circles.

M. Henri Pathe, Paris Deputy recalling the splended services (of) the brave Indian soldiers who never bargain their blood said France's heart though still bleeding was still young. None vainly appealed (to) France after what India did for France. France will do all she can for India.

M. Melia, formerly Chief Secretary, Algerian Government said France (was) friendly to the Turkish nation even during the war as she was still friendly. Gratefulness to Algerian Moslems who shared the Indian Delegation's sentiments demanded entire support.

Le Coconnier, Advocate, interpreted mine and Syed's speeches stating the claims (and) giving the details (of) the grave Indian Eastern situation.

A Tunis Moslem translated Maulana's Arabic speech on religious obligations. The audience was greatly impressed by our speeches.

Colonel Lamouche formerly organiser Turkish Gendarmie, M. Longuet, editor, "Popular," Deputy Lofon, many press representatives, Turkish ladies Tunisian Chinese and Russian Moslems were among the audience. Admission was by tickets only. The General Commanding the Paris Army specially sent a staff officer as a representative who cordially thanked the Delegation after the meeting for the Indian soldiers' courageous assistance in the hour of France's sorest trial.

The meeting resolved unanimously: "We convey to the Delegation for transmission to their brothers in India a testimony of our profound friendship and unalterable respect for their religious beliefs." This is exceedingl ysatisfactory beginning.

(Being) called (upon) the great author Claude Farrere, like Pierre Lotti, the strongest advocate (of) the Islamic cause, with profound emotion and impressive earnestness gave a message for India pledging lifelong support. Success in all French circles (is) assured. The situation is more hopeful. (We will be) returning (to) London. (We will be) coming here (on) fifth May for next meeting before the Turkish (delegates') arrival. Send immediately authority from newspapers for press messages.

TURKISH TREATY.

MILITARY AND AMERICAN QUESTIONS DISCUSSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., April 23.

SAN REMO.—A communique states that the Supreme Council of Allied admirals and generals to-day continued the discussion of the Turkish military and Armenian questions. M. Venizelos gave evidence.

NO HITCHES.

RUMOURS DENIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., April 23.

ROME.—A semi-official statement denies as absolutely fantastic the rumours of hitches in the Conference at San Remo. The statement declares that the Conference is proceeding a midst uninterrupted quietness. The object of the rumours is probably to discredit Italian securities abroad.

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR AS OBSERVER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., April 23.

WASHINGTON.—The American Ambassador in Rome has been instructed to attend the San Remo Conference as Government's observer but not to participate in the deliberations.

ADMINISTRATION OF STRAITS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 22.
Recd. 6 p.m., April 23.

SAN REMO.—The Supreme Council to-day heard the naval and military experts regarding the administration of the Straits and approved the insertion of clauses dealing with this matter in the Turkish Peace Treaty.

The Council afterwards examined the present situation in the Caucasus.

NO VIOLENCE.

GEN. BOLS' WARNING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., April 23.

CAIRO.—A message from Jerusalem states that General Bols, Chief Administrator of Palestine, addressing Moslem, Christian and Jewish leaders, said there was only one authority which was his. They were free to express their opinions which would be seriously considered, but if they were violent in future he would use large military forces unrestrictedly to repress disorder.

JERUSALEM DISORDERS.

ENQUIRY BEING CONDUCTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., April 23.

CAIRO.—A Court of Enquiry consisting of a Judge, three military and three British civilian representatives has gone to Jerusalem to investigate the disorders on April 5th and 7th.

DANGER TO COTTON TRADE.

WARNING BY SIR HERBERT DIXON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., April 23.

Presiding at the Textile Institute Conference at Manchester, Sir Herbert Dixon said that cotton shortage was an absolute danger to the cotton trade and certainly within a very limited period the country would be short of cotton for its own industry, unless action was promptly taken on a large scale. Lancashire must rouse itself against the American threat to capture the cotton trade.

EDINBURGH BY-ELECTION.

COALITION VICTORIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., April 23.

The following is the result of the bye election in Edinburgh North caused by the appointment of Mr. J. A. Clyde to be the Lord President of the Court of Session:—

P. Ford (Coalition Unionist) ...	9,944
W. Runciman (Liberal)	8,469
Major D. Graham Pole (Labour)	3,808

The bye-election in Edinburgh South caused by the appointment of Mr. C. D. Murray as Solicitor-General for Scotland, has resulted as follows:—

C. D. Murray (Coalition Unionist)	11,176
D. T. Holmes (Liberal)	8,177

DEFICIENCY IN PRODUCTION.

EXTENSION OF WORKING HOURS URGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 22.
Recd. 6 p.m., April 23.

The Association of British Chambers of Commerce has passed a resolution urging Government to appeal to the employers and the Federation of Trade Unions earnestly to extend the working hours to meet deficiency in production, thereby more exports available to assist the depreciation of the British abroad. It has also passed a resolution that further reduction of the working hours would inflict irreparable injury on the trade of the country.

CLIMB DOWN?

AMELIORATIVE TREATMENT TO PRISONERS.

IRISH GOVT'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., April 23.

The Irish Government announces that political prisoners awaiting trial will henceforth be granted ameliorative treatment including separate furnished cells, freedom of movement in prison and liberty of conversation with other political prisoners.

REVISION OF INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS' PAY.

PROPOSAL UNDER CONSIDERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 23.

Replying to Sir Ivor Philipps, Mr. Montagu stated that the proposals for further revision of rates of leave pay of the officers of the Indian Army, including the question of passage concessions, were being considered and he hoped they would shortly be approved. The rates of unemployed pay of the generals of the Indian Army were also being considered. They would certainly not be less than the emoluments of the unemployed generals of the British Army.

POST-WAR ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIAN ARMY.

MR. MONTAGU ON THE QUESTION OF SHORTAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 23.

Replying to Colonel Yate, Mr. Montagu stated that until the postwar establishment of the Indian Army had been finally decided upon, it was impossible to determine whether there was any shortage of regular Indian Army officers. He pointed out that about 550 officers had been recently engaged for temporary service with the Indian units in order to meet the difficulties due to the demobilisation of many temporary officers.

MEDAL FOR OPERATIONS ON AFGHAN FRONTIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 23.

Replying to another question by Colonel Yate, Mr. Montagu stated that he had received recommendation of the Indian Government with regard to the medal for operations on the Afghan frontier last year and hoped an announcement would be made soon.

NEW HARBOUR AND RAILWAY PROJECTS IN INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 23.

Replying to Sir J. D. Rees, Mr. Montagu stated that the Indian Government intended that the Vizagapatam harbour and the Raipur-Vizianagram railway projects should be proceeded with as soon as funds were available.

CABLE ITEMS.

PARIS.—M. Clemenceau has returned from Egypt in excellent health.

MELBOURNE.—It is understood that the Federal Government has completed the arrangements to place the whole of its oil-boring operations in Papua in charge of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company.

The P. & O. Company announce an interim dividend of 12 per cent. per annum on deferred stock tax-free for the half year ended March 31st.

Mr. Ghulam Ahmed Khan, Commissioner of Local Funds of the Nizam's Government, who has been deputed to study the working of the Municipalities and Local Boards in various provinces in India is now touring Western Bengal acquainting himself with the working of Local Self-Government Institutions.

GERMAN PEACE TREATY.

DEMAND FOR MODIFICATION.

THREE NOTES TO ALLIED CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., April 23.

PARIS.—The German delegation has sent to the Peace Conference three notes. The first one asks permission to maintain in the neutral zone a fixed total force instead of a fixed number of units as stipulated in the agreement of August 8th and to increase the artillery by two batteries making a total of eleven.

The second one requests permission to increase the permanent strength of the German Army from a hundred thousand to two hundred thousand including the aviation group and heavy artillery.

The third one announces that the German States have been instructed to carry out the wishes of the Allies with regard to the disbandment of civic guards.

GERMAN ARMY.

PERMISSION FOR INCREASE ASKED FOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 22.
Recd. 6 p.m., April 23.

SAN REMO.—A German Note asking for permission to increase the army to two hundred thousand argues that the forces of the German Government are insufficient to suppress the trouble provoked by the extremists, and reestablish order. The note dwells on the danger of a Bolshevist revolution in Germany and contends that lack of sufficient military force in Germany will prejudice the Allies because the German Government will be unable to conform to the economic stipulations of the Treaty. The note contends that the reduction of army will have grave consequences. There is no fear that an army of two hundred thousand will be unable to repel an invasion or be able to attack a foreign power and it urges postponement of the reduction of army to one hundred thousand till the situation in Germany is consolidated. The note declares that the coresion of the army has been greatly impaired by the uncertainty regarding its future and urges settlement of the quest on without delay, otherwise the consequences to Germany and to Europe will be incalculable. The note proposes that the army of two hundred thousand shall consist of twelve infantry and three cavalry divisions, three artillery brigades with three batteries of heavy artillery for each infantry division, and a total of eight groups of aviators.

REPARATION FROM GERMANY.

NO WEAKENING AMONG ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 22.
Recd. 6 p.m., April 23.

In the House of Commons at question time Mr. Chamberlain stated that he did did not know of any weakening among the Allies as regards the repartion to be made by Germany. There was no reason to suppose that Germany would not be able to pay a very considerable contribution under the Treaty.

DISARMAMENT OF GERMANY.

FRANCE DETERMINED TO OBTAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., April 23.

PARIS.—The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has passed a resolution that France is determined to obtain the disarmament of Germany in the interests of general peace. The Committee demands that the Government shall insist on the faithful execution of the Treaty of Versailles.

USE OF BLACK TROOPS IN EUROPE.

AMERICA AGAINST PROPOSED PROHIBITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 22.
Recd. 6 p.m., April 23.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law stated that the United States Government had refused to be associated with the proposed suggestion of the League of Nations for an agreement prohibiting the use of black troops in Europe. Government had not made representations to France on this matter. It was not the duty of Government or the House of Commons to judge the action of an Ally. (Cheers).

He hoped that the Conference at San Remo would settle the question of war criminals. None of the war criminals in British hands had been released.

LEST WE FORGET.

Our duty to "India's best Friend."

REMEMBER THE 26TH—ANNIVERSARY DAY OF THE DEPORTATION OF MR. B. G. HORNIMAN.

SUNDAY, April 25.

Volunteers to meet Mr. L. R. Tairsee at Mr. Azad's residence, Milton House, New Nagpada Road, between 3 and 4 p.m., for taking copies of the life-sketch of Mr. B. G. Horniman, for public sale. Lowest price four annas. (Profits to be sent to Mr. Horniman.)

MONDAY, April 26.

Sale of the book "Speeches and Writings of Mr. B. G. Horniman." Application to be made to Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Apollo Street, Market price of the book is Rs. 2, but any offer above one anna will be accepted. (Proceeds to be remitted to Mr. Horniman.)

QUESTIONS IN COMMONS.

MR. MONTAGU'S APPEAL TO SUPPORT SIR GEORGE LLOYD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 23.

Replying in the House of Commons to the questions asked by Mr. Rendall Spoor and Commander Wedgwood with regard to the exclusion of Mr. Horniman from India without a trial, Mr. Montagu said that the question of trial rested entirely with the Governor of Bombay. He appealed to the House to support Sir George Lloyd (cheers) in the exercise of the discretion given constitutionally by the Acts passed by competent legislature. He proposed to leave the matter entirely to Sir George Lloyd.

WILL INDIA TOLERATE IT?

MR. FISHER'S "FINAL" ANSWER.

The London correspondent of "The Independent" writes under date March 26:—

In my last letter, I commented, at some length on the attitude adopted by the India Office towards Mr. B. G. Horniman. The Secretary of State for India has ever returned the invariable answer that the return of Mr. Horniman and the cancellation of his deportation rest entirely in the hands of the Government of Bombay. Mr. Montagu also expressed his desire of supporting the Government of Bombay in any action that they might take in this matter. This in itself is sufficient to stiffen the relentless policy that the bureaucracy have adopted towards Mr. Horniman. They have no wish of seeing Mr. Horniman back again in India for, as an important official at the India Office told me the other day, "they are having the time of their lives." Mr. Horniman was a formidable opponent of the bureaucracy and had earned the reputation of being "the best-hated" man in those circles. How can it be possible that they should forget their hatred and welcome him with open arms? It remains for the people of India to see that Mr. Horniman comes back to them. As far as the India Office is concerned a final answer was given by Mr. Fisher, on behalf of the Secretary of State for India, to a question asked by Col. Wedgwood. A passport to return to India will be refused to Mr. Horniman so long as the Government of Bombay considers it necessary to enforce the order against him.

The deliberate attempts of the India Office to uphold—nay, even applaud—an act of stark injustice, to ally themselves with the nefarious policy of the Government of India in coercing those who hold independent progressive views, to deprive, at will, the elementary rights of every citizen, can only lead to further disorder. It is for the people of India to show their resentment, anger and pain, at the base and unwarrantable treatment meted out to a champion of Indian freedom.

ANNIVERSARY OF DEPORTATION

"DEMAND CANCELLATION WITHOUT DELAY."

"Young India" writes:—

26th April will be the anniversary of Mr. Horniman's deportation. During the interval the public have shown in various ways their strong disapproval of the summary order of the Bombay Government. Apart from Mr. Horniman's qualifications, deportation without trial of any British Subject must be a matter of great concern to any orderloving citizen. We must make it impossible in India for any British Subject to be deported or have his liberty otherwise restricted without due trial except under circumstances in which every Government must have the power of suspending the operation of the ordinary rules of law. And we must make it clear that no circumstances are proved to have existed for Mr. Horniman's deportation. We hope therefore that the whole of the Presidency will ask at public meetings in every village that Mr. Horniman's deportation should be cancelled without delay.

STATEMENTS OF ACCOUNTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You were kind enough in April last to publish an appeal for funds to be remitted to Mr. B. G. Horniman for propaganda work during his enforced stay in England.

I send you herewith a statement of receipts and outgoings upto 31st March. 1920, which please publish in your next issue and oblige.

Those of the subscribers who wish to examine the accounts can do so during Office hours.

Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

INCOMINGS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Donations received as per formal receipts No. 1 to 375	6,845	8	3
"Difference" in exchange received from broker and credited to this account ...	26	1	0
Interest on current account credited by the Bank	49	4	6
Total	6,920	13	9

OUTGOINGS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Aggregate amount remitted to Mr. B. G. Horniman	6,725	1	10
Telegram charges	41	12	0
Amount wrongly credited to this account and debited	71	0	0
Printing charges	9	0	0
Cheque Book	1	0	0
Stamps	13	11	0
Balance in Hand	59	4	11
Total	6,920	13	9

Thus the balance in hand is Rs. 59-4-11.

LIFE-SKETCH OF MR. HORNIMAN.

APPEAL TO VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On the 26th instant falls the anniversary of Mr. Horniman's arrest and deportation. A life-sketch from the pen of his friend, Mr. M. K. Azad, will be a welcome contribution to the literature in regard to this great Eng[illegible] price is nominally four ann[illegible]ever is paid over and above [illegible]will be gladly accepted. As the profits will be sent to Mr. Horniman, I am anxious to appeal, through your columns, to the nationalist and other volunteers in the city for their help. It has been decided not to sell the sketch through professional men as every anna saved will be of great use. May I, therefore, request the volunteers to meet me on Sunday, the 25th instant, between 3 and 4 p.m., at Mr. Azad's residence at Milton House, New Nagpada Road, Parsi Statue, when copies will be delivered to them for sale on the following day? I trust that every volunteer will turn up.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS RAWJI TAIRSEE.

Bombay, April 22.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

WHAT IT ACHIEVED.

MR. JOSHI'S LECTURE.

Last evening, at the Hall of the Servants of India Society's Home, under the presidency of Sir Narayen Chandavarkar, speaking on his impressions about the last International Labour Conference, held at Washington, U.S.A., Mr. N. M. Joshi, observed that the International Labour Conference came into being in accordance with the labour part of the Peace Treaty. When the idea of the League of Nations was being developed, the necessity for an international agreement or labour questions, was recognised. The object of the organisation was to equalize labour conditions in the different countries of the world. No country could at present stand isolated, the lower standard of life of the labourer in one country tending to lower the standard in another country. In this connection he quoted the instance of the complaint of the white settlers in South Africa, regarding the standard of life of Indian settlers. He then exylained the constitution of the International Labour Conference. It was, he said, to meet every year and it consisted of four delegates from each country which had joined the League of Nations. Out of the four delegates two would represent the Government, one to represent the employers and one the employees.

Besides these delegates each party could take a number of technical advisers. The resolutions of the Conference were not binding on any country unless they were ratified by the Government of that country. The conference would have an executive body, consisting of 24 persons with a permanent office located at the seat of the League of Nations. A Committee was appointed to settle the programme of the first conference held at Washington in October, last. The agenda consisted of the questions of hours of work, unemployment, women's and children's employment and unhealthy processes in industries.

WORK DONE.

Referring to the work done by the Washington Conference, Mr. Joshi said it lasted about a month. Forty-one countries were represented with about 125 delegates and 200 advisers. A rather unfortunate circumstance was that the United States of America was not represented as she had not ratified the Peace Treaty. The meetings were held in Pan-American Union Building, Mr. Wilson, Secretary for Labour, U. S., presiding. English, French and Spanish were recognised as the official languages for the proceedings and speeches were translated by interpreters in all the three languages. One week was spent in examining the credentials of the delegates and in considering whether countries like Germany and Finland were to be admitted or not. Mr. Barnes, the British delegate, then introduced the question of hours of work. As no decision could be arrived at after weeks' discussion, Commissions were appointed to discuss the different items on the agenda to submit proposals in the form of conventions and recommendations.

The speaker then gave the details of parts taken by each of the four Indian delegates on one or other of the commissions. He said one was fixing the hours of work in advanced countries to eight per day and a forty-eight hours' week. In the case of India sixty hours' week was adopted. He maintained as his individual opinion that there was no necessity for making a special case of India in that respect and that no harm would be done in Indian industries if an eight hours' day was introduced immediately in this country, but he accepted a sixty hours' week as a temporary measure. He pleaded that the definition of the word "factory" should be widened to include any undertaking working with some power and employing not less than ten persons, the present minimum to constitute a factory, being 50. He also pleaded to reduce the working hours of women to 52 hours a week and to bring the dock labourers under the Factory Act but could not move amendment for want of time Other recommendations agreed to by the Conference were the establishment of free labour exchanges that were conductor for profit. Another urged the necessity of establishing an effective system of unemployment of insurance. A convention was also passed prohibiting the employment of women six weeks' before and six weeks after child-birth, and providing maternity benefits for twelve weeks and half an hours recess twice daily while nursing their children, prohibiting night work for women and children. The minimum age for employment was fixed at 14 but in the case of India it was fixed at 12. Conventions were also passed urging the necessity of making arrangements for preventing anthron and lead poisoning and the creation of a Government service specially charged with the duty of safe-guarding the health of the workers.

Continuing, Mr. Joshi said the conference provided many opportunities for social amenities for the delegates who had gathered from all parts of the world. Several parties and dinners were held bringing the delegates of different sections together. Regarding the general attitude of the delegates towards the different questions discussed the sepaker said, the Government delegates generally took the middle position, the employers' delegates pulling backwards and the working class delegates pulling for wards. Great anxiety was exhibited to bring the backward countries like India and Japan in a line with the others. The lecturer observed might be due to genuine sympathy or perhaps jealousy.

Although he was not fully satisfied with the proceedings of the Conference, still he admited that much useful work was done and he had great hopes that the conference would prove very useful in improving the condition of work in the world and specially in backward countries. The Conference would meet again in June, next, to consider the conditions of work for seamen. There was an attempt made by European seamen to prevent the employment of Indian lascars on steamers. It was therefore necessary that the interests of our lascars should be properly safeguarded.

PRESENT LABOUR PROBLEM.

Referring to the present labour problem of India, he said they must recognise the fact that even if they chose to remain indifferent to the labour problem in this country the other countries of the world would not allow them to do so. If they did not improve the labour conditions in India of their own free will the International Labour Conference would force them to do so. Moreover, Indian political leaders looked to the English Labour Party for help in India's political progress and that party would not allow them to be indifferent to the interests of Indian labourers. The Government of the country had a duty towards the Indian labourer who for want of education could not secure the needed improvements. The Government was responsible to a great extent for the growth of industrialism in India. The factory owners must also change their angle of vision now. They must recognize that the old order could not remain and that industries could not be allowed to be run merely for the benefit of profiteers. Let them also recognize that if they had the right of organizing themselves into associations the working classes also had a right to organize, themselves into Trade Unions to protect their interests. The lecturer expressed his sense of regret that the millowners seemed to be opposed to the growth of trade unions. It was wrong for them to complain of the meddlesomeness of the educated Indians who tried to help the workmen to organize themselves. The public had a right to intefere in industrial conflicts.

MR. JOSHI THANKED.

Mr. K. Natarajan, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Joshi said it was his privilege to wish *bon voyage* to him when he left for America and foretell that in Mr. Joshi, India would find a worthy representative of her labour interests. He was happy that his words turned out true. Mr. Joshi was an unostentations worker but not a good self-advertiser. Owing to the first needs of the country in the task of the improvement of her labour conditions, Mr. Natarajan said he thought what was much more imperatively needed than the education of the labourers was the education of some of the millowners. In some English schools importance was given to the motto "motto Manners makyth a man," which were inscribed in large letters. In his opinion some of the Millowners would immensely benefit by such a reminder. The surest way to fight Bolshewism was not mere propaganda work of Government publicity but the realisation of the vital importance of the improvement of the conditions of the working classes.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 23.

There was some inquiry for coal shares in which some interest appeared to be shown. Equitable, Albion, Burrakur and Sendras were all wanted and changed hands at full rates. There was no change in the position of jute mill shares. A fair volume of business took place with prices much the same as before and without any feature of special interest. In the miscellaneous and industrial section, sugar shares were again in request, especially the Ryams which registered further advance. Carews Champaran and New Savan all ruled firm but there were no buyers for Somastipore. Paper shares ruled very firm Bengals finding buyers up to Rs. 107. A fair volume of general business was put through in other securities. Towards the close of market, sugar shares ruled easier. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Albion 24/4, Baraboni 14/12, Burrakur 49/8, Caledonian 10/8, Central Pench 8/8, Equitable 41/4, Empire 9, East India 38, Ghusick 24-4, Gopalichuck 11 small lot, Kasta 14/12, New Manbhoom 51/8, North West (Central) 45 prem, Sendra 32/12.

Jute:—Albion prefs 111, Angio India 311, Auckland 525, Benjamin 1/8 discount, Budge Budge 664, small lot, Budge Budge prefs 112, Century 13/6, Caledonian 679 small lot, Clive 6 per cent. prefs 96, Dalhousie 595, Delta 682 small lot, Gourepore prefs 96/8, Hooghly 148, Howrah 50/8, Kamarhatty 979, Kanknarrah 774, Kinnison 1317, Lansdowne 510 small lot, Northbrook prefs 110.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Sugar 10/4, Anglo Oriental Navigation 38, Bengal Paper 107, Bengal Telephone 279, Bengal Potteries /8/ prem, British India Corporation 15, Burmah Finance and Mining 12/2, Carew and Co. 100, Central Provinces Cement 13, Champaran 400, Calcutta Cigarette 2/12 prem, Dunbar Cotton 660, Fairbairn Lawson 1 prem, Natirkool Oil 11/8, Indian Iron and Steel (new) 20 prem, Keshoram Cotton 22/4 Kalyanpur Lime 218/4, Kumardhubi Engineering 32/12, Marshal Sons (old) 12/4, New Savan Sugar 15/4, Ryam Sugar 38, Sutna Stone and Lime 305, Standard Flour 3/8 prem, Tata Industrial Bank 43/8 prem.

LABOUR TROUBLE IN MADRAS.

SHAW WALLACE WORKMEN ON STRIKE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 23.

The workmen employed at the Oil Installation of Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Company have gone on strike, the immediate cause being dismissal of a maistry.

PRINCE OF WALES.

CROSSING THE EQUATOR.

A MEMORABLE EXPERIENCE.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., April 23.

Suva.—The Prince of Wales had a memorable experience when crossing the equator. The celebration which was on an unprecedented scale was the result of much research amongst ancient customs. The employment of the rhyming talent of the crew in connection with the ceremonies was so striking that a book of words will be published. Neptune attended by a court of 50 held an investiture at which the Prince was solemnly invested with the Order of the Equatorial Bath, a miniature tub being tied round his neck. Similarly grotesque decorations were conferred on the Admiral and ship's officers, each being accompanied with appropriate verses. The Prince recited a verse of his own composition welcoming their Majesties of the deep and then participated in procession, after which he was initiated into equatorial regions by being lathered pink, black and white and ducked three times three.

AT FIJI.

The Prince landed at Fiji to-day and had a picturesque reception. A fuzzy-headed khaki-clad Guard of Honour was drawn up including war veterans.

Replying to the addresses the Prince said that King George regarded the welfare of the indigenols races of the Empire as a sacred charge. Afterwards came the impressive ceremonial of the presentation of a whale's tooth and the brewing of Khava drink from the ancient Yagona root. The ceremonies were conducted on an unprecendented scale. Three hundred painted and lavishly attired warriors participated. The Chieftain's gifts to the Prince made a heap, the size of a haystack. The entire population including the High Commissioner, Government authorities and feudatory chiefs were in attendance. The Prince received a tremendous ovation.

HIS REPLY TO INDIAN ADDRESS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 23.

Suva.—The Prince of Wales replying to the Indian Address expressed happiness at the prospect of making his first acquaintance with India before the end of 1920. He was glad to have the assurance of the Indians in Fiji that the recent troubles, in which they were concerned, were not due to any racial feeling.

RECEPTION TO PRINCE OF WALES.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

The following is the programme of the public meeting of the citizens of Bombay to be held to-day at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

RESOLUTION I.

Proposed by Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Seconded by Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Bart.
That his Excellency Sir George Lloyd be requested to take the Chair.

RESOLUTION II.

Proposed by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.
Seconded by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Kt.
Supported by A. H. Froom, Esq.
Supported by Joseph Baptista, Esq.
Supported by Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Esq.
That this Meeting has learnt with feelings of profound gratification, the announcement made by his Majesty The King-Emperor, of the approaching visit to India of his Royal Highness The Prince of Wales, and resolves to accord a cordial and enthusiastic welcome to his Royal Highness in a manner worthy of this City.

RESOLUTION III.

Proposed by The Hon. Sir Dinshaw M. M. Petit, Bart.
Seconded by Sir Stanley Reed, Kt.
Supported by The Hon. Mr. Sherif Dewjee Canjee.
Supported by K. Natrajan, Esq.
Supported by Dr. N. H. E. Suphia.
That a General Committee consisting of gentlemen named be appointed with power to add to their number, to invite subscriptions from the public and to carry out generally the objects of this Meeting, and the following gentlemen be appointed Secretaries of the General Committee:—
Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar, Esq., Jamnadass Dwarkadass, Esq., Shantidass Askaran, Esq., Mahomadbhoy Currimbhoy, Esq., Mirza Ali MMahomadali Khan, Esq., Hussanbhoy Abdulabhai Lalji, Esq., Towroji M. Dumasia, Esq., A. K. Graham, Esq., H. P. Macnaughton, Esq., H. T. Gorrie, Esq., A. J. Raymond, Esq., S. R. Bomanji, Esq., J. B. Petit, Esq., Cowasjee Jehangir, (Junr.) Esq., with The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna, Narottam M. Goculdass, Esq., and Mia Mahomed Jan Mahomed Chotani Esq., as Honorary Treasurer.

RESOLUTION IV.

Proposed by The Hon. Major Fernandes.
Seconded by The Hon. Mr. Salebhoy K. Barodawalla.
That the best thanks of the Meeting be accorded to the Sheriff of Bombay for convening the Meeting.

RESOLUTION V.

Proposed by The Hon. Sir Dinshaw E. Watcha, Kt.
Seconded by Vasantrao A. Dabholkar, Esq.
That the best thanks of the Meeting be accorded to His Excellency for having kindly taken the Chair.

KHILAFAT PROPAGANDA CASE.

MR. HAMID ANMED GETS A YFAR.

"READY TO GO TO JAIL."

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD April 23.

Mr. Hamid Ahmed of Allahabad who was called upon in the Khilafat Propaganda case to furnish security to be of good behaviour appeared before the District Magistrate and intimated that he was not prepared to furnish security and was ready to go to jail. Accused, was, therefore sent to jail for one year.

SADARI THE GATEMAN.

(Continued from page 12.)

suddenly be recalled to the grim necessities of life, by the reiterated calls of an impatient wagoner. On such occasions he would slowly turn his head, look vacantly for some moments, rise with slow deliberation, and walk leisurely up to the gates. Having done his work he would resume his favourite attitude on the floor outside his cabin, his back to the walt and his knees drawn up to his bearded chin. Before taking up the thread of his reflections he would often think of the dire necessity that forced him to break off his mental for bodily work. If only some one would do the latter for him. His daughter could not do it any more. His wife would not. Who then? If only he had—Sadari trembled at the thought—a son. Could he presume to hope for one now? He was still the right side of fifty and Allah is ever kind. His evening prayers thenceforth became more fervent and regular.

Three years passed away. To Sodari they brought the joy of his life, the realization of his great hope. The birth of a son set the keystone to his tottering arch of happiness. Sadari took a greater interest in his son than he had done in any other member of his family. He would sit for hours watching his child play near the cabin door. Young Abdul had no playmates and his only play-things were the dust and the stones around. In these he delighted as much as he would have done in the best toys in the bazaar. He would beguile the hours with them, and would often think of trying their effects on the importunities of an inflated belly, only to be baffled in the act by the watchful paternal eye. Sometimes with his arm half raised in the act of introducing a handful of dust to his tiny mouth, he would stop to watch the big trains thunder past.

When Abdul grew to years of discretion he helped his mother in the house and his father too, exactly as his sister had done before him. This was the happiest period of Sadari's life, for it gave him what he wanted most—time and matter for thought. As to the former, he had the whole day, and the night too whenever he wanted it, while his son's future gave him food for reflection. Sadari was ambitious that it should be as great and happy a one as his own.

When Abdul attained his seventeenth year, his mother desired that he should choose his life-partner, or rather that she should choose one for him. His father, however, wished that he should first succeed him in his office as gateman. In conformity with this latter plan, he set out one fine morning for the railway station. Here he struck a bargain with the Station Master by which the latter undertook, for a small consideration of course, to get Sadari's post made hereditary in his family. The gateman was then told to come after three months during which time the Station Master undertook to do his best to achieve what he had promised.

A fortnight before the expiry of this period, Abdul fell ill with fever. His mother did what she thought best for him, but finding that after three days he had grown worse, she called in a local apothecary. This doctor tried all his best drugs one after another on the patient and succeeded in aggravating the malady. It was then decided, not without many qualms of conscience on the part of the parents of the sick man, to remove him to the free hospital. As Abdul was too ill to walk, his father carried him on his back all the way. A small gratuity to the doctor in attendance secured a ready admission. Here Sadari came to make inquiries every evening, and always went away with a sadder heart, because his son grew worse daily. Then the fateful day came when he had to go to the station to ascertain the result of the station-master's zeal. On the evening of the day, accompanied by his wife, he went to the hospital where he left the former to sit with her son, and himself proceeded to the station. The station-master had indeed performed all that he had promised. With this joyful news Sadari retraced his steps to the hospital. He entered, and approaching the room where his son lay, stopped suddenly. His expression underwent a great change. His wife's lamentations told him what had happened in his absence.

Sadari is now sixty-five. Yet he looks nearer eighty, for the last three years of his life have wrought a greater change in his appearance than the ten preceding had done. He is still in service, though he can hardly perform his duties. He has grown more taciturn than of old and wears an intensely abstracted look. But his heart is yet unaltered, and his faith in God is still strong.

Under the auspices of the [illegible] of the Home Rule League M. [illegible] Mehta delivered an address on the [illegible] affairs, last week.

SINDH PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

SOME FACTS ABOUT REFORM RESOLUTION.

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, April 23.

The telegram from your Sukkur correspondent regarding the Sind Provincial Conference is the most misleading. The facts are these:—

On the motion of an advanced nationalist delegate the Subjects Committee on the night of the 2nd day of the sessions decided to drop the subject of the resolution on the Reform Act by a very large majority. On the morning of the third day 25 delegates gave a requisition to the president giving notice that they will move the Amritsar Congress resolution on the reforms the same day in the afternoon session. Some other delegates objected that since under the Congress constitution no substantive resolution can be moved in open Conference, unless one-third of the number of members of the Subjects Comit tee vote in favour of it and the Amritsar resolution had not at all been voted upon the President could not allow it to be moved in open Conference.

A copy of the Congress constitution could not be available to the president until late in forenoon the same day, that is the third day while the Subjects Committee was discussing other resolutions.

The president discussed the Congress and Conference rules with a few delegates of each side at 2 p.m., and the third day's session commenced at 2-30 p.m. Over 25 resolutions were on the agenda; some with speakers on them but some were cut down owing to want of time. Two amendments were moved and heated discussion took place.

The appeal for the Jallianwalla Memorial resulted in donations of fifteen thousand rupees.

The president so far did not give any ruling at the commencement of the sessions that day. He had been given notice of four amendments on the reform resolution, one being for dropping the question. He was requested by some to give three or four hours for the resolution and the amendment. It was by this time 2 p.m. In the meanwhile he had decided that resolution on the Reforms could be moved but succeeded in persuading Swami Govindanand and Mr. Durgadas Advani and others that after the resolution is formally moved by Mr. Durgadas the latter would agree to drop it. On the appeal by the president at 9 p.m. Mr. Durgadas moved the Reform resolution. The president appealed on various grounds for dropping the resolution, but a good section of the delegates raised loud cries against dropping, some honestly others because they had been set up by some people spreading a false rumour that Mr. Tilak had wired that the Sind Conference should reaffirm the Amritsar resolution. In consultation with Swami Govindananda and Mr. Durgadas Advani the president had a resolution drafted for the record of the Conference stating that the Conference was compelled for want of time to drop the consideration of the question of the Reform Act. The president placed this before the house but already great disorder prevailed and many cries against dropping were raised.

The president gave a ruling in terms of the above resolution. He then declared the Conference closed.

Afterwards a public meeting of protest presided over by Mr. Durgadas Advani was held at which a few delegates and visitors attended. The Amritsar Congress Reform Resolution was moved from the chair and carried without amendments and speeches

FIND OF SILVER LODE IN BENGAL.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 23.

With reference to the interesting discovery of silver lode in the Singbhum district the Associated Press correspondent interviewing the managing agents of the Universal Ore Crushing Company this morning was able to obtain the following further particulars:—The silver lode was found in the Singbhum district, nine miles from Haludpukur station of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, about 167 miles from Calcutta. The agents propose to bring to Calcutta two thousand ounces of silver to start with early in May and the output will be steadily increased every week so that at the end of May, it is anticipated, Calcutta will have received from the mines forty-five thousand rupees worth of silver.

IMPERIAL FOREST COLLEGE.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS UNDER CONSIDERATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 23.

Important developments are, it is understood, under consideration in connection with the Imperial Forest College and the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun. Further acquisition of land has been made to provide for the extensions proposed to be made in the existing buildings and the work will be under the special cahrge of an additional archit[illegible] is coming out from Home for[illegible] Provinces Government.

[illegible] accompanied by Mr. C. G. [illegible] Secretary, Captain C. G. [illegible] Lieut. K. Grand and Dr. Camp [illegible] leshwar on Friday afternoon. [illegible] Highness the Crown Prince of [illegible] and party left Government [illegible] Mahableshwar, for Agra on Friday

REFORMS RULES.

CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS.

DESPATCH TO SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, April 23.

The "Pioneer" believes that the Prince of Wales' stay in Delhi will be of brief duration, probably not more than a week. It is understood that His Royal Highness will open the new Provincial Councils as well as the Indian Legislative Assembly.

REFORM RULES.

The "Pioneer" also understands that great progress has been effected in the framing of the Rules and Regulations under the Reform Act and that a comprehensive despatch embodying the proposals made, has been sent to the Secretary of State. Legislation to give practical effect to the constitutional changes will be introduced at the Simla Sessions of the Imperial Legislative Council.

ANOTHER VIOLENT CYCLONE IN BENGAL.

93 PERSONS REPORTED KILLED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 23.

A violent cyclone passed over Saturia in Manikganj Sub-Division recently, causing serious damage to life and property. Ninety three persons are reported killed and several persons wounded. The intensity and fury of the cyclone approaches that of the last year.

INSTALLATION OF NAWAB OF LOHARU

(Associated Press.)

LOHARU, April 22.

The Hon. Mr. H. A. Casson, Commissioner and Political Agent, Ambala Division has formally installed the new Nawab of Loharu in the place of his father who had abdicated in his favour.

GERMANY'S MAKE SHIFT TYRES.

CURIOUS WAR SUBSTITUTES.

The devices adopted by the Germans to overcome the shortage of tyres are described in the "Engineering News Record" (New York) by Captain H. M. Kistler, of the United States Army. Among the substitutes mentioned were bands of steel cushioned by wood, rubber and steel springs, and asphalt composition tyres. The utilisation of old tyres by filling them with a substance similar to jelly is also mentioned. Captain Kistler writes:—

"As early as 1916 Germany found herself in need of rubber for motor tyres. She had no reserve and was cut off from all sources of supply. She issued an order that all individuals and organisations possessed of bicycles, automobiles, or trucks should immediately present the tyres to the Government for purchase, unless they could prove to the satisfaction of the officials that the surrender of the tyres and the storing of the machines would seriously cripple their businesses. The interpretation of this order was strict, and pleasure-cars became luxuries unknown.

"While this order helped the situation, yet Germany was compelled to use her ingenuity to supply the tyres she required, and a number of substitutes were adopted. In a way they served their purpose: the chauffeurs have not been arrested for noisy driving; and when a machine was completely knocked to pieces it was 'dumped.'

"Practically plain steel tyres were used on some of the trucks. A steel band 1½in. by 4in. is held on the wheel by means of wooden boards curved under steam and pressure. The wood is design to absorb a little of the vibration; perhaps it does. The machine, however, gets its full share, and anyone who happens to be near has the full benefit also. In another type the front wheels are equipped with spring tyres. The ends of the springs are fastened to the rim, and are immediately surrounded by a ½ by 3 inch steel band, into which they are fitted. This band holds them in place, while a similar band is added for strength. This substitute is heavy and noisy, but travels with surprisingly little vibration. On the rear wheels are old shoes which have been overhauled and faced with steel rivet-studded leather. After the shoes are mounted on the rims they are pumped full of a substance the drivers call 'marmalade' or jelly. No tubes are used. This travels much like a solid tyre. Its chief fault lies in the fact that after being driven several hours, the marmalade becomes hot and runs out over the rim. The tyre must then be replaced until it can be refilled in the workshop. Bicycles were equipped with a type of tyre which is seen less frequently, as rubber is beginning to arrive. Toward the close of the war the army issued such bicycles to its troops. It runs noisily but fairly lightly on sandy roads or paved streets, but is practically useless in clayey country. Other types are to be seen throughout the country, but they follow the same principles. None functions as rubber. Suffice it to say that, if there is a real substitute for rubber in tyres, Germany lacked substitute for rubber in tyres. Germany lacked either the men or the means to produce it in her hour of greatest need."

KURSEONG CONSPIRACY CASE.

ALLEGED STARTING OF BOGUS LTD. COMPANY.

ATTEMPT TO CHEAT THE PUBLIC.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 23.

Having regard to the large number of limited liability companies floated all over India recently, a case of considerable interest is at present engaging the attention of Mr. N. K. Roy, a Magistrate, specially deputed to hear what is known as the Kurseong Conspiracy Case, in which one Satis Chunder Dutta and four others stand charged with criminal conspiracy for the purpose of cheating the public by starting a company called the "Indus Trial Rope Bank and Tea Company", with its head office at Kurseong. It was alleged that all the accused were Directors of the Company, while two other of the accused were in addition, Managing Agent and Secretary respectively. One of the accused, Kagindra Kumar Bose, is at present undergoing a sentence of six years in what is known as the Darjeeling Railway Gang Case. The case for the Crown is that the accused issued prospectuses to the public containing representations that the Company had acquired lands in Hill Tippera and Assam for the cultivation of tea and for fisheries and that work had already begun and that induced by these misrepresentations, a large number of investors from all parts of India to purchase shares of the Company The Company was duly registered on January 2, 1918, though the prospectus had been issued to the public prior to that date and in consequence of this, proceedings were instituted in the Police Court at Calcutta, at the instance of the Registrar of the Joint Stock Companies which failed. Subsequently, the Bengal C. I. D. took up enquiries on information received, with the result that the present case was instituted which promises to be a very protracted one. About 200 witnesses for the prosecution are to be examined, amongst them being the Registrar of the Joint Stock Companies, District Registrar of Assurances and the Chief Dewan of Independent Tippera. Th present case has been sent up as a test case inasmuch as hitherto criminal proceedings against the Directors of the Limited Liability Companies had been instituted under the penal provisions of the Companies Act, while the accused are now being proceeded with under Sections 120-B and 420 of the Indian Penal Code (Criminal, Conspiracy and Cheating).

A FATWA BY SHEIKH-UL ISLAM.

MUSTAPHA KEMAL'S FOLLOWERS DENOUNCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 22.

Hereunder is given a summary of a Fatwa issued by Sheikh Islam in the new Cabinet of Damad Ferid Pasha. This Cabinet is definitely anti-nationalistic and gives out that it is determined on suppressing by force of arms, if necessary, the movements of Mustapha Kemal. As the Nationalist movement which may not be unionist, has the sympathy and assistance of Pan-Islamists and Unionists, the Fatwa furnished useful information. The Fatwa was published in the Constantinople Press of 11th April. It is aimed directly at the Nationalist movement. The full text is being sent by mail. The Fatwa begins 'Is it possible conformably with Shariat to exterminate those who have banded themselves together to deceive the subjects of His Majesty who have commenced recruiting corruption and under the pretext of feeding and arming them have levied taxes, who have attacked parts of the Empire and have subjected the people to oppression, who have killed loyal subjects, who have cut off communications with the general staff Head Quarters, of the Khilafat and the rest of the Empire, who have displaced religious officials without reasons and have replaced the last by their own followers, who have forbidden the executive Government orders and by isolating the capital from the rest of the country have cast a slur on the prestige of the Khalif, who by publishing untruths have caused dissentions and who continue their activities notwithstanding orders to disperse. Why should not all Muslims within the Empire rally round the Khalif Muhammad Wahi-dul-Din-Khan? If the Khalif's soldiers desert, will they not deserve punishment not only in this world but in the next. Will not the soldiers of the Khalif who kill such rebels be "Ghazis" and the people who are killed "Shahids" and impede their Sovereign's order to fight. Will they not be deserving of the punishment which has been prescribed by Shariat? The answer to all hese questions is in the affirmative. The Fatwa ends.

The Fatwa is signed by Durri-Zade-ul-Said-Abdul.

LAUNCHING OF BHADRA.

LARGEST STEEL VESSEL BUILT IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 22.

There was launched this evening from Burn and Co.'s shipyard, Howrah, a twin siren steamer Bhadra the largest steel vessel yet designed and built in India. The steamer is built to the order of Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., and has accommodation for about 800 deck passengers and a limited number of first class passengers and will have a dead weight carrying capacity of about 800 tons. She is fitted with a twin triple expansion surface condensing engines about 850 horse-power.

INDIAN STATES.

WHAT TO DO WITH THEM.

THE POLICY OF INDIAN PRINCES.

What is to be the place of the Indian States in the India of the present and, still more, of the future? This is a question which demands very earnest and careful consideration, which it has not hitherto received. It presents a problem, as complex as it is insistent, which must be solved satisfactorily if India is to become a self-respecting and self-governing country. We publish below the sixth of a series of articles, in the course of which the writer will explore the needs of the situation and suggest the remedies that in his opinion, are called for.

The conservatism of Indian Princes, for hich they are condemned so much, by so many people, is not a quality which the tudent of history can altogether or always run down . For conservatism is an instinct, which unites the past and the present. It is a chain, which, if snapped, would create mental and spiritual chaos or confusion in society. Traditions should therefore be gradually modified, and not destroyed all at once. The ruler of a province or a country, has therefore to be very careful in his policy of govrening his people. He must realize that no true or great progress is possible, unless he keeps up in his people the sense of continuity with the past. To govern effectively, he must touch their reason, their emotions, and their imaginations. Of these,—the emotions and the imaginations are, to a great extent, moulded by the past, and therefore, they can be touched only by the symbolic revivals of that past. The Roman Caesars kept up the festive processions, the gladiatorial fights and the circuses of the olden times, in order to keep their people pleased. The great French Emperor revived the memories of the days of the Roman Caesars, and of Charlemagne, by means of triumphal arches, friendship with the Roman Pontiff, old titles, etc., in order to make his people conscious of their greatness. Therefore, it is not a bad thing that the Indian Princes have kept up the custom of holding Indian types of darbars, where gorgeous dresses, scents, and flowers, all combine to inspire the sense of romance and respect in us. It is a public good, that they are employing a great many dancing-girls, jesters, bards, and musicians in their service, for they are thereby helping to keep alive the traditional culture of India. Their love of keeping wrestlers, elephants, and horses, their love of sport and hunting, tends to encourage in their subjects, the love of physical exercise. So long as they preserve the beauty of the past, we cannot find fault with them. It is only the vices of old times that should be buried by them as arly as possible.

A Fusion and a Vista.

We are often told that these are the days of the "Renaissance" in India. If hat is really so, the Indian Princes ought do a great deal of creative and cons. uctive patriotic work of a lasting nature. They should fuse the beauty of the past and the present in such a way,, that a ew orientation might be given to their eople, so that, they might see before them vista of endless new hopes and joyous possibilities. Let them keep chairs of Indian and Oriental philosophy in their colleges, which the Universities of British India have not yet done. Let them patronize Indian Painting of either the old or new Indian school. We want them to ncourage Indian sculptors to execute imainative pieces of sculpture,—and not mere ortrait-busts. Let them have bands and orchestras executing Indian music, which has a message and meaning for their people,—and not "Western music, which does ot melt the hearts of even man or beast in their States. Let them build State-Theatres, and encourage the evolution of a new style of Indian drama and acting. Let them give encouragement to Indian architects, in building palaces whose decorative and constructive principles are born from the very soul of India,—and not palaces in the French and the Italian Renaissance styles, which cannot possible move their people's imaginations. Let them plant gardens of the Moghul type, whose symbo-sm is intuitively understood by those, who live near them. Is there not a beauty of the very finest type, of the most exalted and the most lyrical nature around them and behind them in the past, that they should want to imitate the forms of a beauty foreign to them and to their people? Do they want the Parthenon or the Taj, the dilruba or the piano, the Shalimar Bagh or the Hide Park, to revive the glory of India? Let them realize clearly, if they want to be successful rulers, and to be loved by their people, that the English skies and the English fogs are just as much out of place here, as a Gothic Cathedral, a German band, and a Greak statue.

Facts to be emphasised,

I have already said in my previous articles, that true progress is impossible for India, without learning many things of political and social institutions, of theoretical and applied science, of industry and commerce, from the West. What I have said in the present article is only for emphasising the fact, that conservatism is not an unqualified evil, that it is often a source of beauty, a source of inspiration to a people,—especially in maters spiritual, aesthetic, and ethical. But if the keeping p of many of the old customs is good, the Indian rulers should see that they treat all heir officers alike. To treat different people differently, is the cause of much annoyance and injustice. For example, if they force some of their officers to take off their boots before entering their presence, and allow others to keep them on, they cause plenty of discontent. So too, there is no justification for them to give chairs to some of their officers in a darbar, and make others sit cross-legged on the floor. They should try to bear in mind the fact, that there are many Indians today, who are brought up *a l'europeene*, and to whom European manners and ways of living are as natural as they are to Europeans themselves,—and who are, therefore, bound to resent being treated differently from European officers in their States. It is bad enough for these Indians to be treated insultingly by some of the undesirable kinds of Anglo-Indian bureaucrats, but it is worse to be treated in the same way by their own countrymen! They should also pay the same salaries to their Indian as to their European officers, provided, they are both equally efficient in their work. It is by showing respect to their officers and people, that Indian Princes will succeed in improving the tone of the service and the society in their States.

Previous articles on the subject appeared on Feb. 24, March 11 and 24, and April 8 and 16.

Read To-morrow's

SUNDAY EDITION

OF

The Bombay Chronicle.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

LONDON TOPICS
SPORT AT HOME
SPECIAL SHORT STORY
SERIAL STORY
MOTORING AND AVIATION

RESULT OF SATURDAY'S RACES
LITERATURE AND ART
FASHIONS OF THE DAY
MUSINGS OF THE WEEK

SINGLE COPY: TWO ANNAS

SITUATION ON N. W. FRONTIER.

DERAJAT COLUMN ENCAMP AT LADHA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 22.

A communique states:-

Afridis:—Government rifles and fines are coming in steadily. The Bar Kamvar Khel, the Aka Khel, and the Sepah section have practically cleared their rifle accounts, and the Sepahs have also paid in their share of the fine in full. There has been slight sniping in the Khaibar during the past week, mainly in the neighbourhoods of Landi Kotal and Jamrud. No casualties are reported. Raiding in Peshawar districts has decreased.

Tochi:—The surrender of rifles and fine by all sections of the Tochi Wazirs except the Kabul Khel continues satisfactorily. The Kabul Khel occupy the broken country between Thal and Bannu during the winter, and migrate in the summer to Birmal in Afghanistan. They have hitherto made very little effort to comply with our terms, and as their migration has now commenced via Khost, they hope to evade doing so.

Mahsuds:—The Mahsuds admit fifty casualties in the recent operation up the Bandar Toi. During the past week three more tribal rifles and rupees one thousand and fifty fine have been handed in. There has been some sniping and parties of tribesmen have, on more than one occasion, been shelled by L. of C. troops with good effect. On the 18th of April the Derajat column completed its move from Kaniguram to a more suitable camp at Ladha in the Bandar Toi, five miles north of Kaniguram. The move was carried out without incident.

LADHA, April 18.

The Derejat Column withdrew from Kaniguram to-day and is now encamped at Ladha on the site of the camp occupied in the course of the advance. The effect of the Column's incursion into the Mashud hinterland seems to have been even greater than was first indicated according to an official return. The Mahsuds admit about 50 casualties during the recent operations.

REV. JACKMAN'S PETITION FOR MERCY.

REJECTED BY CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 22.

The Chief Commissioner of Assam has passed orders on the petition of mercy submitted by the Rev. L. W. B. Jackman in the case of the King-Emperor v. Jackman under section 304 I.P.C. In spite of the accused having withdrawn his petition. The Chief Commissioner holds that while admitting the crime was committed in a state of extreme mental affliction, it could not be overlooked that the accused was a strong man armed with a revolver, while the deceased was a soldier who had fought in the war and was blind in one eye. If the accused had said to the deceased "Cleote, you have ruined my wife. I have brought my revolver. Get out yours. One of us must die" and a fair fight had ensued and the accused had killed Major Cleote he (the Chief Commissioner) would have reduced the sentence from 2 years to 2 weeks. As the facts were, the sentence seemed to err grievously on the side of leniency. In two similar cases of Indian hillmen, the sentence was transportation for life. There could not be one law for American missionaries and another for Indian hillmen. The Chief Commissioner felt that if he had been the judge, he should have been constrained to pass a sentence of at least seven years' rigorous imprisonment. All the same he would decline to interfere, and would let the sentence stand and the law to take its course.

AHMEDABAD TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

NEED FOR IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, April 22.

The following telegram was sent to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs and the Hon. Member of Commerce and Industry, Government of India by the staff of Ahmedabad Telegraph Office:—

"Ahmedabad staff emphatically protest against the rumoured opposition against Government granting with retrospective effect the new scale of pay recommended by the Telegraph Enquiry Committee and urges the Director-General to use influence in obtaining for the staff their moderate demands, requested, patiently awaited, and supported by the Enquiry Committees recommendations. Immediate relief is imperative, the conditions of living becoming more acute daily. Disappointment of their hopes is likely to create grave situation.

NON-CO-OPERATION RESOLUTION.

MR. C. P. R. IYER'S SUPREME WARNING!"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 22.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, in the course of a letter to the press on the Non-cooperation Resolution, passed at the recent Madras Khilafat Conference says: "I feel it my duty to utter supreme warning against steps which are likely, in the first place, to throw the whole community off its balance and in the second place to embitter, in the long run, relationship between Hindus and Mahomedans, in case the latter find that hopes which have been roused in them of conjoint action are not realised in practice. If the movement gets beyond the state of resolutions at meetings, I feel that this land will be launched on a course full of unforeseen possibilities altogether detrimental to the best interests of our country."

BEIGHTON TOURNAMENT.

SIBPUR'S EXCELLENT GAME

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 22.

Only three games were played in the Beighton tournament to-day. Kharagpur I.D.F. vs. Sibpur, on the Calcutta ground, proved the best game of the evening. Sibpur won by a solitary goal. They outplayed their opponents and kept them on the defensive for almost the whole time.

The E. B. Railway team beat Biswoswar of Dacca by six goals to one. The game was well contested for half time, but then the Indians fell off and the Railway had matters all their way.

St. Xaviers after a one-sided game beat 49th Infantry by a dozen goals to nil.

INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC GAMES.

SOME BENGALI CANDIDATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 22.

Messrs. P. C. Banerjee, B. D. Chatterjee, B. S. Rokhit and S. J. Shaw have been selected and sent to compete in the forthcoming premiliminary feats to be run off at the Deccan Gymkhana, Poona on the 23rd and 24th and 25th instant for final selection in connection with the forthcoming International Olympic Games. All these four men acquitted themselves creditably in last year's Bengal Presidency Athletic Sports and Calcutta Athletic Sports, particularly in flat races over hundred yards and quarter mile. Successful competitors will be sent to Belgium to take part in the games in Belgium to be held next August.

ELECTIONS AND CONGRESS PARTY.

DRAFT PROGRAMME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 22.

The draft programme, presented to the Madras Provincial Congress Committee, says that the Congress party will strive to create a National Militia, manned and officered by Indians, occasionally with some British officers. It contemplates rigid retrenchment with regard to the salaries of officials and numerous appointments in the country, raising at the same time, the salaries of low-paid officials to subsistence level. The party will strive to work for making Municipal Corporations, District Boards, and other local bodies wholly elective, and having unfettered powers over the area in which they exercise jurisdiction for purposes for which they are established.

The programme proposes to set apart large funds for improving the conditions of public health when they are available, and will also include, among other things, compulsory education and promotion of industries. The programme seeks to oppose and reduce the high scale of Ministerial salaries that would be fixed under the Reform Scheme, by the use of power to alter the same which is vested in the Councils. It will also strongly oppose multiplication of ministership and executive councillorships under whatever plea they may be suggested, whether to please and obtain the co-operation of the Civil Service or to obtain an equality of status or prestige for Indians.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

WHAT IS ITS PRESENT POSITION?

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 21.

The committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has requested the Government of India to make, as early as possible a public announcement as to the present position of the Indian Defence Force and as to what training is provided for the current year. As far as Calcutta is concerned, the committee feel convinced that the mercantile opinion here would very strongly favour notification to the effect that until the new legislation is introduced, (1) those members of the Indian Defence Force who are over 45 years of age should be exempted from service and from all training of every description and (2) that those members of the Force who are below 45 years of age should not be required during the current year to do more than to go through the annual musketry course as prescribed by the regulations.

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EDUCATION IN MANSA STATE.

TEACHERS PAID RE. 1-8 PER MONTH !

A representation on behalf of subjects of Mansa State residing in Bombay has been sent to Lieut. Col. L. S. Coghill, Political Agent, Mahikantha, in which it is stated:—

The management of the Educational Department at Mansa is at present under two different controls. The expenses are provided by the Darbar of Mansa and the management of the school is conducted by the Educational Department of Mahikantha. The result is very unfortunate and it is necessary that the full control over the institutions including the management of expenses and the finding of ways and means should be entrusted to the educational department in Mahikantha. We submit that proper amount should be fixed by the ducational Department as the amount hich should be contributed by the Darbar for the management of educational institutions and such amounts when paid by the arbar should be under the control of the ducational department.

The number of teachers is entirely out proportion to the number of pupils at resent. We submit there should be one teacher for every batch of 30 pupils.

The remuneration paid to teachers is extremely meagre and it is impossible to xpect any efficient teaching from teachers aid on the present scale. We believe me teachers are paid only 8 anna per onth for whole time work and some are aid Rs. 1-8-0 per month. We suggest at the pay of teachers should be on the me scale as that of teachers in schools the British Districts.

The Educational Department of Mahikantha should be affiliated to the Educational epartment of British Districts so that it ay be possible to transfer teachers from district to another and teachers should prevented from taking any outside work which can, of course, be possible only if hey are adequately remunerated for the ork to be done by them.

The schools should also be properly equipd, with the necessary books, maps, etc. nd education should be given as far as ossible on up to date lines with the inclu... of the Kindergarten system if possible.

The teaching of English should be given ring the last three years in the vernacular school and further instruction in English should be imparted thereafter in English school to be styled a High hool at Mansa.

THE REFORMS AND THE WAGE EARNER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Under the Indian Reforms Act of 19 only a limited number of people will entitled to vote at the elections to he legislatures. Out of a population of three hundred and fifteen millions the anchise is extended to only as many as ve millions people. This arrangement is ure to exclude a bulk of the population m the electoral roll. The qualification the voter is that he must be a person aying a certain amount by way of rent or axes, or that he must be a graduate of even years' standing. This qualification as summarily debarred these who are therwise qualified to vote, being intellecually fitted to exercise the right of voting. mbers of a joint family who are capable understanding the use of vote but who not directly pay the taxes or rent are us denied the right of vote although may be intelligent enough to judge the fitness or otherwise of a candidate. There is a vast army of the clerical community who could be entrusted with the ight of voting. But the amendment of he Income-tax Act 1909 raising the taxable mit of income has exempted a large number of these from the payment of Income. ax. Thus they cannot be said to be taxpayers and hence cannot vote. They are fact ranked with lunatics and children ill the time that the franchise will have en widened. Though they do not directly ay taxes or rents, they contribute their hare in the payment of the taxes or rente nd hence should be entitled to vote. A erson who earns a certain income a month, at does not directly pay either taxes or ents is qualified and eligible to sit in a y and can help in the administration of ustice, but the same person because of the bove exemption is not entitled to vote. this right and equitable? Clerks or age earners who draw a fixed monthly alary should, therefore, be included in electoral roll. At least those who are ntitled or qualified to serve on the jury a Court of Law must be enfranchised at nce irrspective of their being tax or rent ayers. Even this arrangement will leave ut a considerable number of men who can afely be entrusted with suffrage. I therefore draw the attention of the authorities oncerned to this aspect of the electoral uestion and appeal to them to see their ay to so frame the electoral roll as would nfranchise a greater number of people ho are quite intelligent to understand heir business of voting for the best candite. In conclusion, I should be failing in duty if I omit to impress upon the st bulk of the clerical community the ecessity of submitting a representation to proper authorities urging the widening f the electoral roll so as to include a reater number of voters. Will not the Clerks' Union" take a lead in the matter? let the Home Rule League take up is question and push it to a successful sue.—Yours, etc.

S. V. RAO.

The Allahabad University Reorganisation Committee has adopted the motion of Dr. Sapru that a faculty of Commerce be established simulatneously with the establishment of a new University and that provision be made for the examination in Degree of Commerce and that the teaching staff proposed by Professor Burnett Hurst be added to the table of the staff.

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HIGH COURT PLEADERSHIP EXAMINATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Please allow me to make a few observations on the reflections of "An Onlooker" in your issue of the 13th instant.

He takes exception to the melancholy tone of the plaints and remarks that "whenever an individual bemoans or whines regarding his failure or defeat sympathy is apt to be withheld." I have carefully read all the letters that have appeared in the "Chronicle". They contain only a modest representation of the grievances of the failed candidates and a respectful prayer for their remedy. There is nothing melancholy about them nor is it apparent from them that the candidates are bemoaning and whining. Should not grievances be represented at all with a view to their remedy? Should they be put up with silently?

He observes that "these are not failures calculated to evoke much public sympathy." If the failure of over 90 per cent. of the candidates does not evoke sympathy what other percentage would? Is such a heavy slaughter common in any other examination? If such a heavy slaughter does occur elsewhere, are not supplementary lists issued? I may cite the instance of the Universities, which do so. A few years back 11 per cent. of the candidates passed in the School Final Examination of Madras and the School Final Board was sympathetic enough to issue a supplementary pass-list. Our failure might not have evoked the "Onlooker's" sympathy, but it has I am sure, evoked public sympathy. The "Bombay Chronicle" which can claim to be an organ of the voice of the public has strongly supported our request in its issue of the 30th March last. I would refer the "Onlooker" to the comments of the "Chronicle."

He further observes that "there may be always something to be said for the lowering of standards. Where these conditions do not obtain, any lowering of standards of efficiency should surely be regarded with the shrewdest suspicion." Let us examine whether the necessary conditions obtain in the case of the High Court Pleadership Examination. Comparing the standard of this examination with that of the law examinations of the Indian and English universities and of the Inns of Courts in England I can safely say that the standard of the former is far higher than that of the latter. 60 per cent of the total No of marks is the minimum required for a bare pass in the former, while as for the same marks a 1st class pass is awarded in the latter. Why should the standard of the H. C. Pleadership examination alone be so unusually high? In these circumstances, cannot anything be said for the lowering of this standard?

The "Onlooker" is apparently anxious to see that the ranks of the lawyers are not swollen and therefore seems to object to the passing of more candidates. This sort of anxiety is not exhibited in free countries like England nor is there any talk of maintaining impossibly high standards for law exams. anywhere but in India. However, if it is sincerely desired to protect the legal profession our fresh recruits the most effective way would be to suspend all law examinations for some years to come.

The "Onlooker's" advice on the "gloom of despair and shattered hopes" and on the need for the philosophic acceptance of the buffets of Fate is really gratuitous. It should be a marvel to anyone to see the patience and perseverence of the H. C. Pleadership candidates almost all of whom have seen failure from 3 to over a dozen times. Even a Bruce should blush before us. Nevertheless, are such repeated failures not sufficient to "cast the gloom of despair" on anyone and "shatter a fond hope"?

I hope the "Onlooker" will reconsider his views and help us win our cause instead of raising his pen mercilessly against us, who deserve his strongest sympathy.

In conclusion, I trust that our just and reasonable appeals have not fallen on deaf ears and the Hon. President of the Examination Board, who is so well known for the kindness of his heart, will do us the barest justice by issuing a supplementary pass-list as urged by the "Chronicle".—Yours, etc.,

A RECURRING FAILURE.

INDIAN OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Again may I crave space in your columns to bring to the notice of your readers, particulars re the above Association and the forthcoming Olympic Games.

The membership is steadily incrasing and now reaches the quite respectable figure of 2,760.

It is interesting to notice that the Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League of Bombay, has joined the Association, and intends to assist Parsi athletes who are desirous of taking part in the trials. This is a step in the right direction.

With regard to the trials which are about to take place, the Committee have decided, owing to the small number of entries and the rather poor performances of the athletes, to restrict the trials to the following events only:—5,000 metres; 10,000 metres: Marathon Race and Wrestling, as it is believed that Indian athletes have a fair chance of success in these events.

So far as our finances are concerned, it is possible that we can only just finance the expenses of six persons in all. This naturally restricts the scope of our selection, and the Indian team will most likely consist of two long distance runners, two wrestlers, and two all-round athletes who will look after the secreterial and other duties for the team.

It is sincerely hoped that the restricting of entries at these preliminary sports will not be misunderstood in any way.

The selection committee as appointed by the Executive is an follows.

(1) H. G. Weber, Esq., (Bombay.)
(2) G. V. Manikrao, Esq., (Baroda.)
(3) M. S. Randive, Esq., Khandesh.)
(4-9) Representatives from Bombay City, Bengal and Assam, Calcutta City, Central Provinces and Berar, United Provinces.
(10) The General Secretary, Indian Olympic Association.

This committee will meet every day during the sports to consider the results, and to work out a programme for the future development of our work. Yours, etc.

A. S. KIRKPATRICK.
English Press Correspondent, Indian Olpmpic Association.
Poona, April 19.

FOR THE HAIR
Kaminia Oil
Delicately perfumed dressing for the hair.
OF ALL STOREKEEPERS

RAILWAY PROPHECY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At a time when you are exerting to concentrate public attention on the manifold evils of company management of railways and emphasiszing the need and urgency for intense agitation for State management of railways, it will be interesting to know what the inventor of the railways himself thought of the question.

At the very outset of railway development, Stephenson, who was from all we learn of his career, as wise a statesman as he was an engineer, insisted that railways should be taken in hand and operated by the Government.....In terse language he expressed before a Committee of Parliament his opinion that competition would not be the means of producing in this case, as it does in others, the cheapest and best results for the community, because, said he 'where combination is possible, competition is excluded'.

This prophecy has been verified in most countries of the world, and, if the Indian leaders wake up in time to realize the value of the intense agitation for which you are pleading, the prophecy will soon be verified in India also. Yours, etc.

A GRADUATE.

FREE PASSES ON G. I. P. RY.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Allow me a small space in your valuable daily to ventilate the grievances of the G. I. P. Railway servants regarding the new free pass regulations:—

In the month of March last, the Agent issued new rules to be applicable to the servants of the company who will be engaged on and after 1st April 1920. Now a fresh order has been issued giving retrospective effect from 1st January 1920, which means that men who were eligible and many of them actually enjoying 2nd class privileges are debarred for the future. Such action is, needless to mention, unprecedented in the history of the G.I.P. administration and to say the least, it is a regular surprise to many of the employees to see the orders over the signature of such a generous officer like the present Agent. Yours, etc.,

A RAILWAY SERVANT.

STABLE KEEPER PUNISHED.

N. P. EMERGENCY CORPS AT WORK.

The Secretary of the National Poor Relief Emergency Corps, after receiving a complaint about the long-standing nuisance of a buffalo stable at Mazagon, went and visited the place. Not only was the stable in a bad condition, but also filthy water was found accumulated in the street, which was highly injurious to health of the residents living there. The Municipal authorities being moved in the matter, action was taken against the owner, Mr. P. A. Wadia, and he was fined Rs. 30 and Rs. 10 on the 13th instant by the Second Presidency Magistrate.

DEVGAD BARIA'S RULER AT KAPADVANJ

A correspondent writes:—

His Highness Captain Kanjitsinghji of Devgad Baria visited Kapadvanj on March 15 to attend the wedding ceremony of the son of his agent Mr. Essoofalli Mahmodali Bandookmala when a Durbar was held in the evening. Later on a party was given to him by Sheth Samaibhai Nathoobhai at his own bungalow. At this stage His Highness received a deputation of leading citizens of Kapadvanj who requested His Highness to kindly grant them their wants in connection with the newly-started club and the High School. His Highness was graciously pleased to consider their request and grant a decent donation both to the club and the High School. Afterwards an address was presented to His Highness by the citizens of Kapadvanj when among other things, eulogistic reference was made about his Highness' services in connection with making primary as well as secondary ducation free in his state. His Highness made a suitable reply in which he thanked the citizens of Kapadvanj for the great cordiality of their welcome.

FRIENDS' UNION.

An elocution competition on behalf of the Friends' Union was held on the 16th and the 17th instant and the function of distributing prizes to the winners took place on Sunday the 18th, instant at 9.30 p.m. in Subhedar's Wadi under the presidentship of Dr. M. B. Welkar.

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The blood circulation in the feet is nearly always defective, due to their great distance from the heart. For this reason the feet are especially susceptible to heat and cold. The skin callouses easily, pores clog, corns form and various unhealthy conditions develop rapidly." The lack of proper circulation always renders injuries to the feet highly dangerous and liable to infection, tetanus (lock-jaw) being frequent and tissue-repair very slow. Sufferers as (Dropsy) and Gout usually affect the feet first of all. Bearing the whole weight of the body, shoe pressure, on sensitive, irritated nerves and on delicate blood-vessels, all tend to make matters worse, for the blood is Nature's own soothing, healing, and curative agent. It will do what no medicine, liniment or ointment can. When you bruise your flesh, you instinctively rub it to attract the blood and soothe the pain. Stimulate the circulation of the feet by resting them in hot saltrated water and see how quickly your aches, pains and other foot troubles disappear. Even rheumatic twinges, stiffness, swellings, and inflammation immediately subside. A few ounces of Reudel Bath Saltrates is all you need. It immediately medicates and oxygenates water which it is added and the cost is extremely slight. All chemists would have the requisite compound in stock, as it is very generally prescribed by physicians and chiropodists.

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THE CORK MURDER.

REVELATIONS AT INQUEST.

REMARKABLE ADMISSIONS.

ORDER OF ARREST ON NIGHT OF MURDER.

We give below further reports of the inquest held on the murder of the late Lord Mayor of Cork, which appeared in the "Daily Herald" from day to day in the Mail Week.

FRIDAY, March 26.

Armed police were again in force last evening in the City Hall, Cork, when the inquest on Alderman MacCurtain, the late Lord Mayor, was resumed.

Dramatic accounts of the crime were given by the Misses Walsh, two sisters-in-law of the victim.

Miss Annie Walsh said that the dying man, after kissing a crucifix, threw his arms round her and exclaimed that he was done. He asked her not to leave him, and, she added, "I would have remained, even if they had withered me with bullets." She said that the voice which had shouted loudly and threateningly, "Come out, Curtain," had a regular policeman's accent.

Miss Annie Walsh, describing the attack and the tragedy, said that the voices she heard were like policemen's voices. She had often heard such voices on previous occasions when police raided the place. She declared that when the military made their visit after the crime they raised the mattress on which the corpse was lying.

WHAT LAMPLIGHTER SAW.

What Desmond, lamplighter, said he was near the Coliseum in King-street, opposite the police barracks, on Saturday morning about 1-25. He had been there for ten minutes waiting for another lamplighter when he saw a party of eight men quick marching in single file. Some of them wore raincoats and more of them black coats, with their right hands by their sides carrying rifles.

A juror asked: How did the men walk? Witness said their left hands were swinging free, and in their right hands were rifles held by their sides.

Mr. Lynch (counsel for next-of-kin): "Where did they go?"—"They turned up the steps of King-street Barracks, and with a light knock were admitted." He heard the lock and chain taken off the door. Witness added that he looked at his watch and it was 20 minutes to two. Replying to further questions he said there were three electric lamps in the immediate vicinity of the barracks.

BISHOP'S APPEAL.

The inquest was adjourned until this evening, and Dr. Cohalan, Bishop of Cork, who again was present, asked the citizens to exercise the utmost control. The proceedings at the inquest, he said, were as much calculated to excite people as the murder itself.

STARTLING STORIES.

SATURDAY, March 27.

Early witnesses at the resumed inquest on the late Lord Mayor of Cork last evening told of being held up in the streets by tall disguised men near Alderman MacCurtain's house shortly before the time of the murder. More sensational evidence was given later.

John McCarthy, labourer, said that at 1 o'clock on the morning of the crime he was stopped on his way home by two policemen 25 yards from where the Lord Mayor lived, searched, and told to clear away. They indicated the direction he should go, and he had to take it. They had two revolvers up to him the whole time.

Examined by Mr. Lynch, K.C., Francis J. Corcoran, another witness, stated that some time towards the end of last month, about 8.25 in the evening, he saw three men in R.I.C. uniform talking at the corner of City street.

Did you, inquired counsel, overhear anything that was said by one of these men to the other?—Yes; when I was within two paces of the corner. I heard the word "soldiers" used, and these words: "They are going to kill Curtain," or "We are going to kill Curtain"—either one or the other.

The witness went on to say that he turned round and looked at the policemen. He recognised one of the three; that is, he knew his appearance and would know him again if he saw him.

WOULD VISIT BARRACKS.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wylie, K.C., for the authorities, he repeated that he would know this policeman, but could not say to what barrack in the city he belonged.

Would you be prepared to visit these barracks and attempt to identify this man?—Yes.

Could you tell me the date of this incident you mentioned?—Yes, the 27th.

Mr. Lynch: You keep a diary, and that is how you are able to fix the date?—Yes.

The inquest was adjourned until 3 o'clock to-day, when it is expected that the case for the next of kin will be completed.

POLICE MAKE ADMISSIONS.

INSPECTOR'S EVIDENCE.

Monday, March 29.

Remarkable admissions were made at the resumed inquest on Saturday on the murdered Lord Mayor of Cork.

Counsel for the Crown stated that the party of soldiers who entered the house after Mr. MacCurtain's death had come with a warrant for his arrest.

District Inspector Cruise, of the R.I.C., said there were practically no entries in the police patrol books.

A postman named Daniel Morgan said that just before one o'clock on the morning of the murder he saw about 30 men marching two deep along King-street. They wore long coats of a light pattern. In the same street he observed five or six policemen on duty on one side of the street and about the same number on the other. Neither of these two parties of police halted the body of men, who were moving along the middle of the thoroughfare.

At the request of Mr. Lynch, K.C., who appeared for the next of kin, counsel for the authorities was allowed to make a statement as to the movements of the police on the morning of the murder. He said that a full investigation had been made which showed that none of the 264 policemen in Cork could have been concerned. He mentioned, in connection with the allegations that had been made against the police and the fact that the bullets found were of the type used by them, that in the last six months 13 rifles had been stolen in the East Riding of Cork.

TENDER-HEARTED POLICE.

Counsel next explained that the reason why the police did not enter the Lord Mayor's house after he was killed was that they did not like to intrude their presence on the grief-stricken family. The first intimation that police headquarters had of the shooting was when a telephone message was received there from the Lord Mayor's house stating that he had been shot.

With regard to the military visit to the Lord Mayor's house after the murder, he said that on the previous evening the police authorities received orders from the military to have three men ready at King-street barracks at two o'clock on the morning of the 19th to accompany a party of military detailed to arrest the Lord Mayor.

County Inspector Moloney stated that on the 19th instant he received verbal orders from the military authorities to detail three men to meet a military motor lorry on the following morning to arrest the Lord Mayor of Cork, and he obeyed that order.

Mr. Lynch, K.C.: It would be inaccurate to describe the visit of the military as being an expedition for the purpose of searching the Lord Mayor's premises?—I could not say.

Replying to further questions, he said he first heard of the Lord Mayor's murder about 7-30 next morning.

INSPECTOR SURPRISED.

Were you surprised, asked counsel, when you got the order to have three men detailed to assist in his arrest?—Yes.

Replying to Mr. Lynch, District Inspector Cruise said there were practically no entries in the patrol books.

"Then," said counsel, "you might as well go into a shop and buy me a copy-book as give me these patrol books."

He admitted that the bullets found were of the same size as those used by the police.

The inquest was adjourned until to-day.

POLICE ON DEFENSIVE.

NOTABLE ADMISSIONS.

Tuesday, March 30.

Armed police were again posted in various parts of the City Hall, Cork, on the resumption last night of the inquest on the late Lord Mayor.

Sergeant Normile, R.I.C., the first witnessed called, was hissed on taking his seat in the witness-box. The Coroner said he would insist that no further interruption of any kind should take place.

The evidence of the sergeant was that he went to the Lord Mayor's house on the morning of the 20th instant, to investigate the circumstances of the murder, but was informed that under no circumstances would a policeman be allowed.

This witness and other constables testified to the disposition of the police who occupied the barrack at Blackpool, within 150 yards of the Lord Mayor's residence on the night of March 19 and 20. Constable Doughton, barrack orderly, said no one in the house that night heard any unusual noise.

Head Constable Cahill, King-street Station, told how at 10.45 on the night of the 19th instant he detailed for duty in the streets a sergeant and eight men, whose names he gave. Half an hour later he received news of the murder of Constable Murtagh in the city, and, having taken action with regard to that, returned to his own quarters.

HEAD CONSTABLE'S ADMISSIONS.

Asked as to the order of competent military authority for the arrest of the Lord Mayor on the evening of the 19th instant, he said in a cutting out order he detailed a sergeant and two men to accompany the military in a lorry to effect the Lord Mayor's arrest that night. They were to meet at King-street bank, but up to 12-45 had not arrived.

Questioned as to patrols in the city he said as a matter of fact there was none out at all that night, after 11-30, and consequently no entry of it could appear in the patrol book.

Mr. Lynch, K.C.: I suppose you know a lot of men were out of the barrack on the night of March 10, between half past eleven and one o'clock?—Yes. Is there any entry of that in the barrack book?—I don't think there is. Did you ever look for it?—No. I know it isn't in it.

Answering further questions by Mr. Lynch, he said he heard between three and four o'clock in the morning that the Lord Mayor had been murdered, but did not communicate the fact to his officer until nine o'clock, five hours later.

The inquest was adjourned until to-day.

MYSTERY REPORT.

Wednesday, March 31.

At an early stage of the resumed inquest on the late Lord Mayor at Cork yesterday, Sergeant Murphy, R.I.C., said he believed a police report on the murder was made, but he did not know by whom. Mr. Lynch at once called for the report, to which the Crown Solicitor said he would inquire, and "if it was a report that can be handed to Mr. Lynch he shall have it."

Mr. Lynch: Can be handed?

The Crown Solicitor: There may be confidential matters in it which may not be disclosed.

The sergeant denied that a party of men entered King-street Barracks between 1-30 and 2 o'clock on the morning of the murder.

The inquest was adjourned until this morning.

PUZZLED CONSTABLE.

Thursday, April 1.

At the resumed inquest on the Lord Mayor of Cork yesterday, Sergeant Gilligan, in charge of the R.I.C. barrack at Blackpool, told the Court that he reported ill on the morning of March 20, and had been on the sick-list since. He consequently made no report of the murder in the barrack register.

Constable Walsh, on beat duty, in King-street on the morning of the 20th, said that no party of men could have entered the barracks there between 1-30 and 2 o'clock without his knowledge, and none did so.

Mr. Lynch (for the next-of-kin): Would the barrack-orderley's book afford any information about the irregular entry of a number of men?—It should.

In reply to a juror, witness said he saw a group of men passing through King-street coming from the mail train about 2-45.

Mr. Lynch: Were you not out at the Lord Mayor's house with military from 2-40 to 3-40 o'clock?—Yes.

And you tell the Court you saw in King-street, at 2-45, a group of men?

Witness did not reply immediately, but a little later said: I now see I was not in King-street when the mail train arrived.

Mr. Wolfe at this stage read for the jury a report, dated March 21, of a murder submitted to his authorities by Mr. Swanzy, inspector of the R.I.C. It stated that it had been very difficult to get any information about the case, as "a large gathering of people—followers of the deceased—have taken possession of the house, and would not allow the police in on any pretext."

"MACCURTAIN NOT A BETRAYER."

The "well-informed" correspondent of the "Times", who suggests in effect that members of the Irish Republican Brotherhood shot the Lord Mayor of Cork as a betrayer of their cause, has only put into words the theory for which Dublin Castle most anxiously wishes to obtain credence.

I am in a position, says the Dublin correspondent of the "Daily Herald", to state that there is not a shadow of foundation for the statement. A leading member of the Nationalist Left Wing informs me that no members of the I.R.B. have been expelled in Cork, as is alleged. The "Times" story may have caused a sensation in London, but Dublin received it to-day with a cynical smile. MacCurtain was a commandant of the Volunteers, and his loyalty to Ireland had been tested for years before the Sinn Fein movement gained power. He was idolised by the rank and file of his men. He was not murdered by men on the side of the nation; he was murdered by persons friendly to the present regime.

THE NEW LORD MAYOR.

At a special meeting of the Cork Corporation last night, Alderman T. McSweeney, M.P. for Mid-Cork, was elected Lord Mayor in succession to the late Lord Mayor MacCurtain. The proceedings took place in the same building where the inquest on the murdered Lord Mayor was being held.

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ANGLO-FRENCH RECRIMINATIONS.

M. BARTHOU'S BITTER ATTACK.

The "Daily News" Correspondent at Paris wired on March 25:—

Mr. Lloyd George was the object of a strong attack in the Chamber this afternoon by M. Louis Barthou, President of the Commission for Foreign Affairs.

M. Barthou said that when a stern note was sent to Germany it bore the signatures of French Ministers, but when conciliatory notes were sent they were signed by Mr. Lloyd George. The remarks were loudly applauded from all parts of the Chamber.

A Reuter's Paris telegram says that M. Barthou, who is President of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber, stated that it was since Mr. Lloyd George had assumed the Presidency of the Supreme Council that concessions had been granted to Germany, and it was with the name of Mr. Lloyd George, Premier of Great Britain, that such concessions had been signed.

Other telegrams states that M. Barthou in his speech used the phrase: "The perfidious selfishness of Britain." He demanded that France must insist upon the full execution of the Treaty, and that Germany must make full reparation. He also referred at length to the question of freights and coal.

The speech caused some excitement, and was replied to by M. Millerand, who stated that France knew that she would never make an appeal in vain to the loyalty and friendship of her British Ally.

M. Barthou himself also paid a tribute to the services rendered to the Allied cause by Great Britain and Mr. Lloyd George, and said that in making his speech he simply used "the freedom of the floor of the Chamber."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

M. Barthou himself also paid a tribute ing that every clause of the Peace Treaty should be carried out, and went on to say that Germany was refusing to execute the terms of the Treaty. He then raised the issue between Mr. Lloyd George and undertook to deliver the war criminals, including the ex-Emperor, but M. Clemenceau took the view that it was better not to include those terms in the Treaty unless it was determined that they should be respected. France, he contiued, yielded to the demand of Mr. Lloyd George in December, 1919, on the eve of the elections in England, when he insisted on the need for trying the Kaiser. Now, he argued, British papers argue, that it was France alone who wanted the war criminals to be tried and punished.

"The fact is," declared M. Barthou, "that the British Government claimed in its list about 100 war criminals, including Pirpitz Capelle, and six Admirals, who ordered the extreme submarine warfare." "Was England," he asked in a loudly *applauded sentence, "only counting her own* sufferings from German brutality? Has France, with her terribly ravaged provinces, not the same rights as England? Not only have our soldiers been basely assassinated, but our civilians also have been exposed to the most barbarous treatment. Why should we not claim the punishment to the dastardly Generals who ordered the deportation of girls and old men from our northern provinces? When British papers are astonished that France and Belgium placed the names of criminal Generals who ordered massacres on their lists, can we avoid being surprised?"

BRITISH PREMIER'S ADVANTAGE.

Until February, 1920, continued the speaker, all the Allied Governments were agreed as to the handing over of the war criminals, but suddenly, he added, "because Germany threatens, there is a weakening. Germany has been allowed to try her own guilty. What is particularly annoying is that various threatening notes are signed Clemenceau and Millerand, i.e., by the French Government, but when Germany threatens and concession is made, it is Mr Lloyd George's signature that ratifies the concession."

M. Barthou continued, after his previous statement had somewhat divided the House, with the words, "While the British Premier has enjoyed for a year the political and electoral advantage of Allied solidarity—(loud applause)—he is again profiting by the change of attitude, and we are as a people sacrificed to Germany's hate and desire for revenge." (Loud applause.)

M. Barthou continued by demanding full execution of the Treaty and compensation for the outrages committed against French soldiers. It was impossible, he urged, that France could tolerate evasions on this matter from their Allies or timidity. "France," he said amidst a tumult of applause, "will march with them if they agree, or without them if they refuse. France is great enough to remain, strong enough not to submit to insult."

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ASSAULT ON POLICE SERGEANT.

TWO MARWARIS FINED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 21.

The Deputy Magistrate of Howrah has disposed of the case in which two Marwaris named Chotta Raj and Jheuri Raj were produced on a charge of assaulting a police sergeant Roberts. It was alleged that the first accused was an intermediate class passenger and the second accused came to the Howrah station to see him off. The two accused entered No. 10 platform, by the gate meant for the first and second class passengers. The sergeant ejected them from the platform and asked them to go by the proper gate. The accused resented this and assaulted the sergeant with fists. The vakil appearing on behalf of the accused submitted that as the first accused was a ticket holder he had every right to come to the platform and since he had obtained the entry to the platform, the sergeant was not justified in ejecting him from there and as such he was not discharging his public duties. The Magistrate fined accuseds Rs. 10 each.

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Miss Banoo F. Poacha, of Raipur, and Mr. N. H. Gazder, Bombay, write on 11-11-19:—"We are pleased to inform that Dr. S. R. Iyengar, 'Specialist in Diabetes', cured Mrs. Framji Dadabhoy Poncha, of Raipur, who was suffering from 'Diabetes' for the last five years. When she commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment on 27-9-19, the percentage of Sugar in the Urine was more than 5 per cent. when examined by Dr. Billimoria, M.D. After the treatment the Urine was examined on 1-11-19 by the Chemical Analyser, Bombay Municipal Laboratory, and was found to be: Sugar—"Nil." "We wish him all success."

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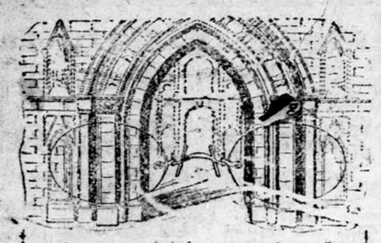

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"THE UNTOUCHABLES"

NEED FOR THEIR ELEVATION.

The following are extract from the speech of H. H. the Chhatrapati Maharaja of Kolhapur at a meeting of the depressed classes held at Nasik on the 16th instant:—

Friends, I am thankful to you for your kind invitation and I am extremely pleased to meet the Society you have organized. It gives me considerable relief to find that the leaders of your Community have recognised in time that education alone will endow the communities which they lead with power to survive in these days when the struggle for existence is so keen and so extensive. If you people, poor and oppressed, are to rise from your depressed conditions the work of elevation must be undertaken by leaders belonging to you by Communal ties. Self-help is the key to success in all struggles. From this staindpoint such of your leaders as do belong to yourselves cannot be too adequately congratulated.

On such an occasion I feel it my duty to convey to you with a free and open mind my views about the ways that will ultimately lead to your betterment.

NOT SINNING.

Being a ruler of a Native State I am often reproached for speaking in British territories. My first submission is that I am not here as a ruler of a State, but I am here as a friend and servant of the millions of my countrymen whose conditions will excite pity in any one who claim a human heart. In that capacity if my countrymen approach me to solicit my views on any subject I think it would be a serious breach of the rules of decorum to be silent or withhold them. Secondly the Native States are inalienably interwoven with the British territory As subjects or as treatyholders we are bound to the British Empire, and as such there are many interests that are common to us all. I am therefore of opinion that by interesting myself in problems affecting the interests of us all I am not sinning. In fact I regard it my duty to be so interested.

The social differences which are based upon the mere accident of birth find no sanction from religion in any other country except ours. They ugly aspect which these social distinctions wear is most plainly reflected in the treatment which has been meted out to you by men of the higher castes,. Is it not a disgraceful thing that you who are our brethren should be regarded as untouchables and should be treated in a way far less respected than cats, pigs and dogs. The principle of untouchability I venture to think is a recent addition to the religious scriptures which govern the life of the Hindoos. For in this very place of pilgrimage where we are assembled to-day the bathing pond of the Mahars is situated in the midst of the ponds of the different communities. Of course it is impossible to observe untouchability in such a situation.

IS IT NOT SHAMEFUL?

Notwithstanding this, is it not shameful that in ordinary life we should observe untouchability and deny you the benefits of full and complete social intercourse? It is only when the higher castes! in our Hindoo Society repent for this social crime that there will grow in them the true spirit of patriotism. It is then only that the educated classes guided by the spirit and love for their country that ean be expected to render you any permanent help.

At the time I was invested with ruling powers I found Kolhapur dominated by the educated people of a single caste. There was not a single educated person in the civil service belonging to the backward classes. To raise their status I felt it but proper to adopt the policy of entertaining them in a liberal way in the civil service of the State. I gave deserving ones from them Sanads to practise, instituted special Scholarships for their education and established boardings to help the students. The good results of my work along this line for the last 25 years are just appearing on the horizon. The backward classes other than the untouchables are advancing slowly but surely. Their position is akin to that of a child just learning to walk. But you people are like a child that has not yet learned to balance or stand. It is because of our helpless condition that my attention is directed towards you. My policy has been to encourage you and help you along all the walks of life. Your own class-fellows who are my subjects will tell you what I have been doing for your uplift in my own State.

NO RELIGION SANCTIONS CASTES.

The Poona papers have most mercilessly tortured the little speech I made at the Conference of your people recently held in my territory. That those who conduct these papers should waste their valuable space and time in commenting on a speech from such an uneducated person like myself is indeed strange. But I am afraid they have misrepresented me. It may be that my inability to express myself clearly owing to want of command over the Marathi language may have given them occasion to misinterpret my views and to paint me as the pivot of a movement engineered to drag the Brahmin back. I disavow this credit given to me; for, I confess, I have no merits to occupy the pivotal position they are pleased to credit me with. However the main theme of what I said at the conference was to impress upon the audience the important point that no religion on the face of this earth sanctions such an institution as the castes except the Hindu Religion. On that account, as I said in the Maratha Conference, that we ought to abolish the castes, which has been the cause of many social struggles and ill-will. Parashuram killed all the Kshatriyas in the interest of the Brahmins but Rama and Krishna the representatives of the Kshatriya class have in their turn their worship on the Brahmin altars. Even though the Peshwa overshadowed Shahu Maharaja, the Maharaja Pratapsingh came to his own at the end of Peshwai, I am convinced such social upheavals were ultimately provoked by caste-feelings. My earnest advice has always been to build the structure of self-Government on foundations firmer than those of castes. I therefore repeat my convictions that self-government without social union is undesirable and will be unstable.

Often do we witness in Maharashtra a flood of sympathy proceeding from the educated classes for the Depressed classes. But some sympathisers never fail to make their woman folks their excuse for not doing such cementing acts of social intercourse as interdining. None however can believe that the women of India who practised Sati for the sake of their husbands will obstruct them in such a harmless act. In fact to blame the women of India as an obstacle to interdining is to do them great injustice. One is therefore thrown upon want of moral courage to practise the principle or secret opposition to the principle itself as the only excuse for not interdining. I therefore ask to ponder whether you can gain materially from the lip sympathy from such cowardly leaders. It was one of such educated Brahmin leaders who the other day said at Nipani that he was prepared to interdine with the untouchables if that brought about self-government. How much sympathy do you think he has for you who says such a great condition for a trivial act such as dining with you? My sincere advice to you is not to depend for your salvation upon the good will of such pretenders but to take up the task of educating your men and women on your own shoulders. Our educated high class people feel indignant for the special efforts that are being made in my State for the elevation of all the backward classes. If all agree that there is some sense in the procedure of doctors and lady doctors to give more nourishing food to the weak and the sickly child so that he may come to be in a line with the robust, I don't see why I should be blamed for applying it in the case of the untouchables. Some Poonaites allege that I have adopted this discrimination as a convenient means for advancing the cause of my community. I deny it as a false allegation. I swear that I will never do anything disgraceful to the line established by the Maharaja Shivaji. My efforts for the elevation of the other communitities it would be improper to interpret as a reflex of the jealousy of the Brahmins. Many of my trustworthy officers and advisers are Brahmins. Many Brahmins enjoy Inams from me. I am sure my Brahmin subjects will testify that I have not neglected their interests.

REMOVE UNTOUCHABILITY.

In my speech at Mangaon I expressed my desire to give self-government to my people on a small scale in a short time. An Editor has invited soothsayers to forecast specifications of time and scale of the self-government I promised to my subjects. Most gladly would I have furnished the specifications asked for were it possible to do so. But as I said in the assembly of the Marathas, this, is a complicated question of the multiplicity of interests and I regret I cannot announce an early decision. The other day in the Provincial Conference held at Sholapur a speaker said that if the high class Hindus desire they can remove untouchability in no time. I should here like to raise a query as to why this easy affair which can be done in no time is not done yet? or can any one predict the day of its consummation? A leader once extended his sympathy for the untouchables by stating that he had once made room in his carriage for the Ganpati of the shoemakers. I ask why has he not thrown off his caste prejudices publicly so far? And when is he prepared to do so?

It augurs well for the future that notwithstanding such leaders the Hindu Society is gradually losing its faith in untouchability and my subjects will deserve self-government to the extent to which they show themselves prepared to treat one another with brotherly feeling.

In conclusion I say to you, continue the sacred work you have undertaken without flinching and I feel sure that God will help you on to its ultimate triumph.

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J. E. LEE, Personal Asst. to the Home Secry., Hyderabad, Dec.

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APPROVAL OF BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 22.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have expressed its approval of the proposal which has been put forward by the Government of India to impose *ad valorem* duty of 1/4 per cent. on the nominal capital of all companies registered under the Companies Act. The proposal is, in the opinion of the Committee of the Chamber, a good one, as they believe that such a tax would prove the capital is not fully subscribed and paid up, the tax should be borne by the promoters, that is to say, it should not be permitted to form a part of the preliminary expenditure. They think that the adoption of this suggestion would tend to make the tax more effective as a restraining influence on the promoters of bogus companies.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For the first time I have seen an advertisement for candidates for the above. The conditions laid down for entry would lead me to think that the Department is reserved for the of spring of Europeans and Anglo-Indians, but also! the write who is in the known can emphatically state 50 per cent of the men in the I. M. D. are pure and simple Indian Christians. I see that lads of better qualifications are now required and it is to be a 5 years' training instead of four.

It is a question that the public should know before sending their boys to this Deptt, what the prospects are likely to be. I can assure the public that as matters stand the prospects are poor. After a course of four years' training in the J. J. Hospital, the lad is attached to reginment. He never gets a chance to even lance a boil, though he is an assistant surgeon and ranks as Warrant Officer. He is not allowed to make a prescription on any account and he receives for the first 7 years the fancy sum of Rs. 100 per mensem, to keep himself decently dressed and general maintinance. Then he gets promoted to Rs. 150. After another 5 years' service he receives Rs. 200 and so on every 5 years an increase or Rs. 50. By the time he is 55 years old he may be fortunate to rise to an Honorary rank. Private practice in the Military Department is out of the question, but some of them get fairly remunerative staff jobs which has nothing to do with the medical line.

I doubt if after 25 years' service the man is better qualified than when he started since he never gets a chance or encouragement to improve in his profession. His chief duty is to follow the doctor and obey orders. The public must have been surprised to find from Fratel's Case, that through he had four years' training and 11 years' Military Service, the Viceroy had cabled to the Court martial enquiry in London that he was efficient but inexperienced.

All things considered the prospects as extant are not very alluring. Why have the prospects not been advertised is an open question? Yours, etc.

FACTS.

ROADS AND POLICE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As you have doutbless learnt by bitter experience, it is no unusual thing to find certain sections of our Bombay roads railed off and handed over to gas—, water and other authorities to disport themselves with picks shovel.

But not till last night when I attempted to leave my car near the Royal Opera House during a performance, did I discover that the Police had power to lease a portion of the roadway to a taxi company. Yet such is apparently the case. I was informed by the European Police Sergeant in Queen's Road "we have reserved 100 yards of this road for the P.—taxi Company." The mere private motor had to efface itself beyond Sandhurst Road Bridge. How can one persuade the police to reserve the roadway for one? I wonder.—Yours, etc.

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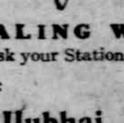

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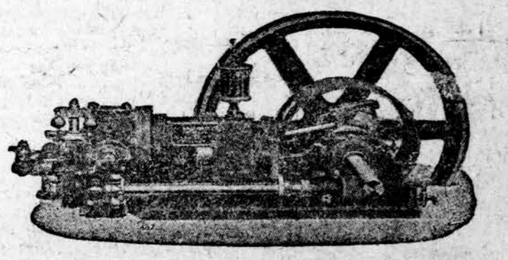

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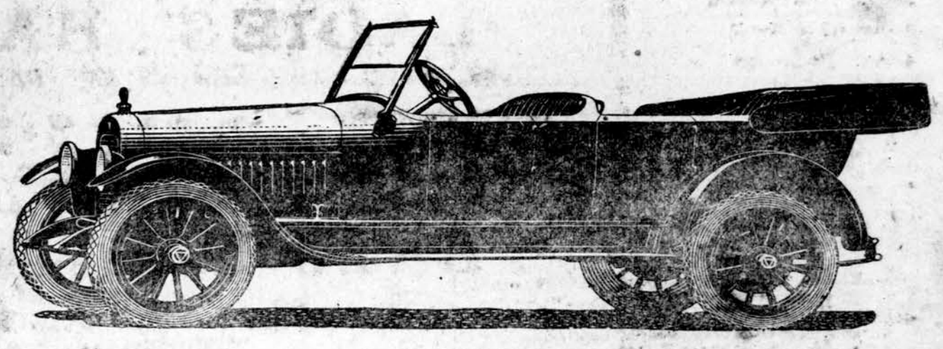

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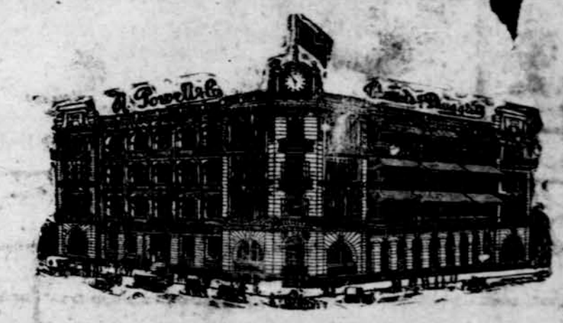

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